SOLARspeed

Wireless 3G router + WiFi

User Guide

Version 2.0 2012.

Chapter 1.

1.1 Introduction.

Thank you for purchasing of **SOLARspeed** 3G Wireless Router.

SOLARspeed 3G Wireless Router supports WiFi, Ethernet gateway and 3G in one device, and it is especially designed for small Companies, and Solar Parks.

SOLARspeed 3G Wireless Router offers wireless broadband WAN HSUPA connection with rate up to 7.2Mbps. On Local area Network (LAN) it supports both the newest IEEE802.11n, IEEE802.11b/g and wire Ethernet 10/100Mbps interface.

The SOLARspeed router integrate one (1) WAN port, one (1) 10/100Mbps LAN port, and a SIM slot for directly using the 3G SIM card. The 11n WIFI supports rates up to 150Mbps with a NAT firewall which supports SPI and an easy-to –use web operation interface.

1.2 Overview.

1.2.1 Product Appearance.

Figure1.2.1 3G Wireless-N appearance picture.

1.2.2 Physical Details.

1.2.2.1 Front Panel

The SOLARspeed 3G router front panel has a lot of indicator LED, see the following layout:

Figure1.2.2 the front panel picture

Name	State	Description
Power	Light on	The power is ready and it works
	Light off	The power is off.
LAN	Light on	The connection is established with the computer or the local area network through the corresponding LAN port.
	Light flash	Sending / receiving data
	Light off	There is no device linked to the corresponding LAN port
WAN	Light on	The connection is established with the xDSL Modem/Cable Modem or Ethernet (for example: Hub, Switch and Router) through the corresponding WAN port.
	Light flash	Sending/receiving data
	Light off	There is no device linked to the corresponding WAN port
WiFi	Light on	The wireless connection is established
	Light flash	Sending /receiving data
	Light off	The wireless connection is not established
3G	Light on	The 3G service is ready.
	Light flash	Trying to link the 3G network.
	Light off	The 3G service is not established.

1.2.2.2 Rear Panel.

The most ports of SOLARspeed router are on the rear panel.
Please see the following picture:

Figure 1.2.1 the rear panel picture

Instruction of the ports on the rear panel:

3G ANT	3G/WiFi antenna port, used for 3G/WiFi wireless operation and data transmit.
WAN	Wide area Network port (RJ45). It is used for connecting the router to the xDSL Modem/ Cable Modem or Ethernet network device (for example :Hub, Switch)
LAN	Local area Network port (RJ45) . Through this port, you can connect the router to your PCs and other Ethernet network device (for example: Hub, Switch).
SIM Card	SIM card port
Power	Turning on/off the router power.
Reset	After the router is power on, press this reset button for five seconds to reset the router, the router will be restored to factory default settings.
DC (+12VDC)	The power plug is where you connect the power adaptor. Note: Please use the power adaptor which attached for the router, for preventing from the router damage.

1.3 Features.

- ✧ Conforms to the IEEE 802.11g, IEEE 802.11b, IEEE802.11n draft v2.0 standard.
- ✧ Supports CSMA/CA, CSMA/CD, TCP/IP、PPPoE, DHCP、ICMP, NAT protocol.
- ✧ 10/100M Ethernet network (WAN) port to connect with ADSL or Ethernet. network device (for example: Switch/Router).
- ✧ Build-in SIM card slot and 3G router. ERICCSON 3G module.
- ✧ LAN/WAN ports automatically detect MDI or MDIX.
- ✧ Support SSID broadcast control and access control based on MAC.
- ✧ Support WDS wireless network to be extended.
- ✧ Built-in DHCP server.
- ✧ Built-in SPI NAT firewall, support PING,Broadcast and the content of packet, MAC address, IP address, URL and Domain name filtering.
- ✧ Support static route setting.
- ✧ Support VPN (PPTP/IPSec/L2TP) pass-through.
- ✧ Support virtual server and DMZ.
- ✧ Support UPnP, DNS PROXY.
- ✧ Support built-in TD-SCDMA / WCDMA 3G wireless modem.
- ✧ Supply 3G wireless network autodial, reconnection and route.
- ✧ Remote WEB Management.

1.4 Software Features.

1	Internet connection, build connection with Virtual Private Network including PPTP,L2TP and so on through WAN port.
2	Support PPPoE dialing and build link with xDSL broadband through WAN port.
3	Support static IP address setting and connect to the special net through WAN port.
4	Support DHCP Client linking.
5	Supply WAN port MAC address cloned
6	Support PPP Dialing through external 3G USB modem or built-in 3G module, and make connect to 3G mobile network
7	Support manual or automatic option for turn on/off 3G connection,
8	Support auto-reconnect when PPP disconnection
9	Support AP client, Ethernet to WiFi converter mode so that machine can join to one 802.11b/g/n AP network.
10	Supply WEP, WPA-TKIP, WPA-AES, WPA-TKIP+AES, WPA2-TKIP, WPA2- AES, WPA2-TKIP + AES wireless encryption, and support SSID broadcast control .
11	Show WAN port, LAN port, WiFi and 3G network port status.
12	Support IP address and subnet management of LAN port.
13	Support DHCP service management of LAN port.
14	Support NAT firewall setting
15	Support data packet relay and static route management
16	Support management of appending and deleting static route rule
17	Support DMZ，make the machine can communicate each other whether location on internet or intranet.
18	Support IP address ,MAC address ,port and packet filtering
19	Enable/Disable WEB long-distance management
20	Upgrading and maintaining based on WEB page
21	Set router time by hand

Chapter 2.

Client Configuration.

2.1 Summary.

Before using the SOLARspeed 3G router, you need ensure that your computer Network is configured to talk with the router.

2.2 Computer Configuration.

2.2.1 System Requiremet

When you setup the SOLARspeed 3G router, you need a computer with a network LAN port which supports TCP/IP protocol and a WEB browser e.g Microsoft Internet Explorer.

2.2.2 Network Configuration.

After connecting the SOLARspeed 3G router to your LAN, you need set your computer IP address and other parameters to match the router.

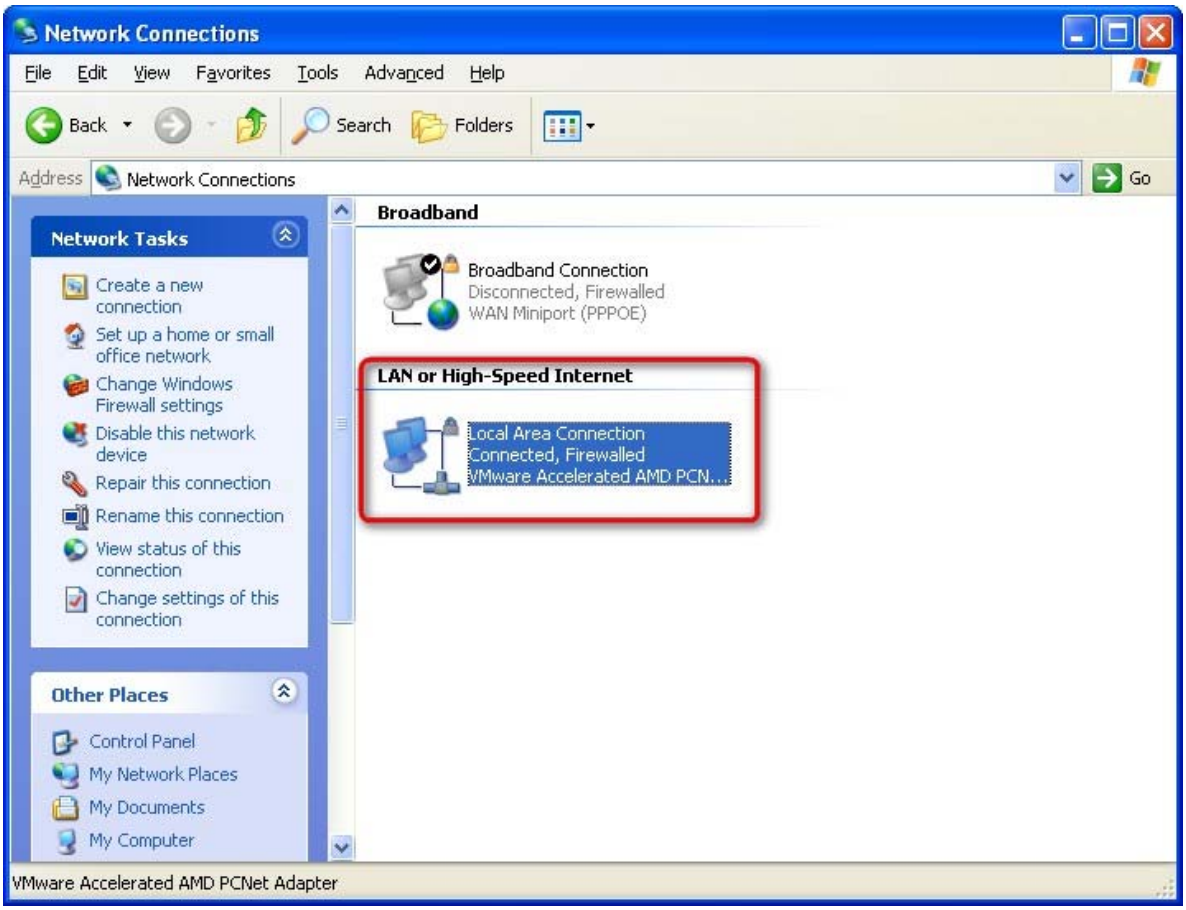


Figure 2.3 LAN Area Connection configuration.

Double click "**Local Area Connection**", then popup a dialog box, select "**Properties**", then select "**Internet Protocol (TCP/IP)**", click "**Properties (R)**", see the following figure:

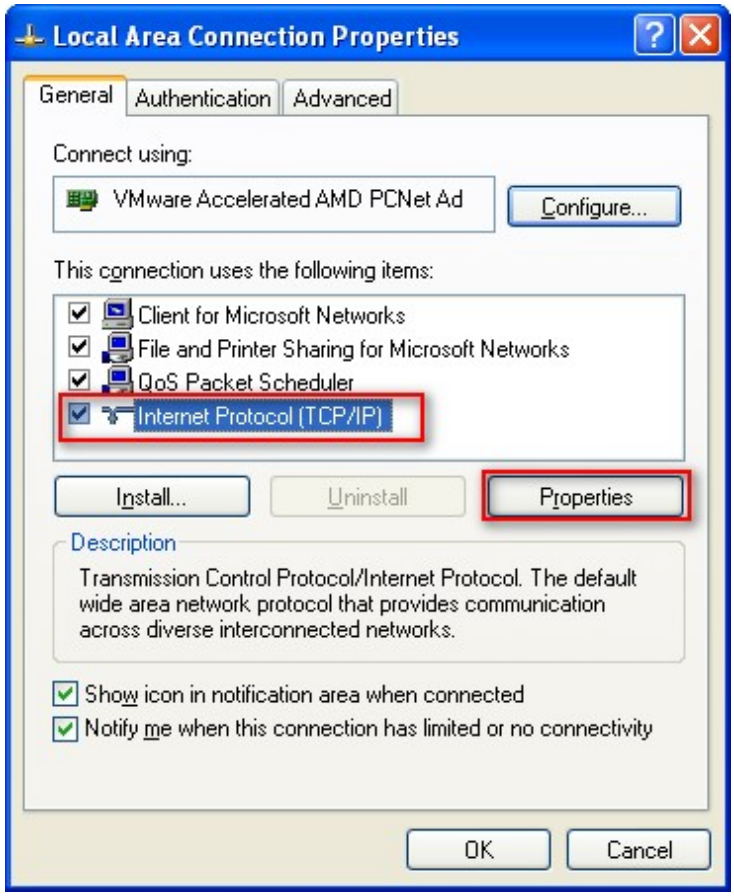


Figure 2.4 Local Area Connection properties configure

- We can choose two setting-up type in the interface "**Internet protocol (TCP/IP) Properties**".

- Select "**obtain an IP address automatically**" and "**obtain DNS server address automatically**", see the following figure:

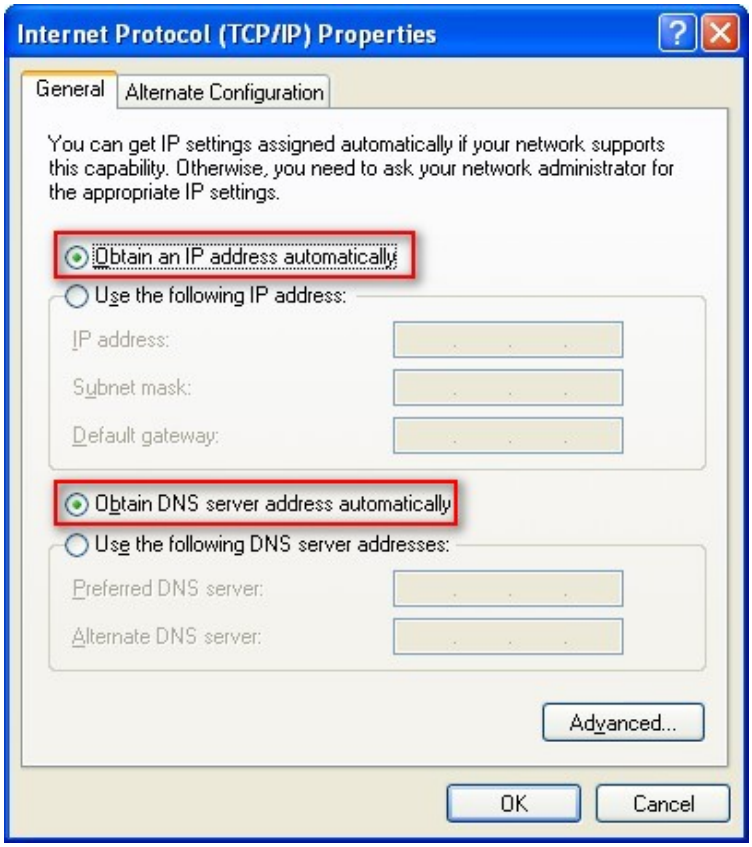

Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) Properties
General
Alternate Configuration
You can get IP settings assigned automatically if your network supports this capability. Otherwise, you need to ask your network administrator for the appropriate IP settings.
Obtain an IP address automatically
Use the following IP address:
IP address:
Subnet mask:
Default gateway:
Obtain DNS server address automatically
Use the following DNS server addresses:
Preferred DNS server:
Alternate DNS server:
Advanced...
OK
Cancel

Figure 2.5 Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) properties setting

Click the "**OK**" button, the local computer will request assigning IP address and DNS automatically.

Note: The router default to enable DHCP server, it will assign an IP address to the computer of the local area network automatically.

Set up fixed IP address, select "**Use the following IP address**" and "**Use the following DNS server address**", then fill in the following parameter.

- **IP address**: 192.168.0.x (x is a integer between 100-200)
- **Subnet mask code :**255.255.255.0
- **Tacit gateway:** 192.168.0.1
- **DNS Server:** You can fill in your local DNS server address provided by your ISP, or you can take the router as **DNS proxy server.**

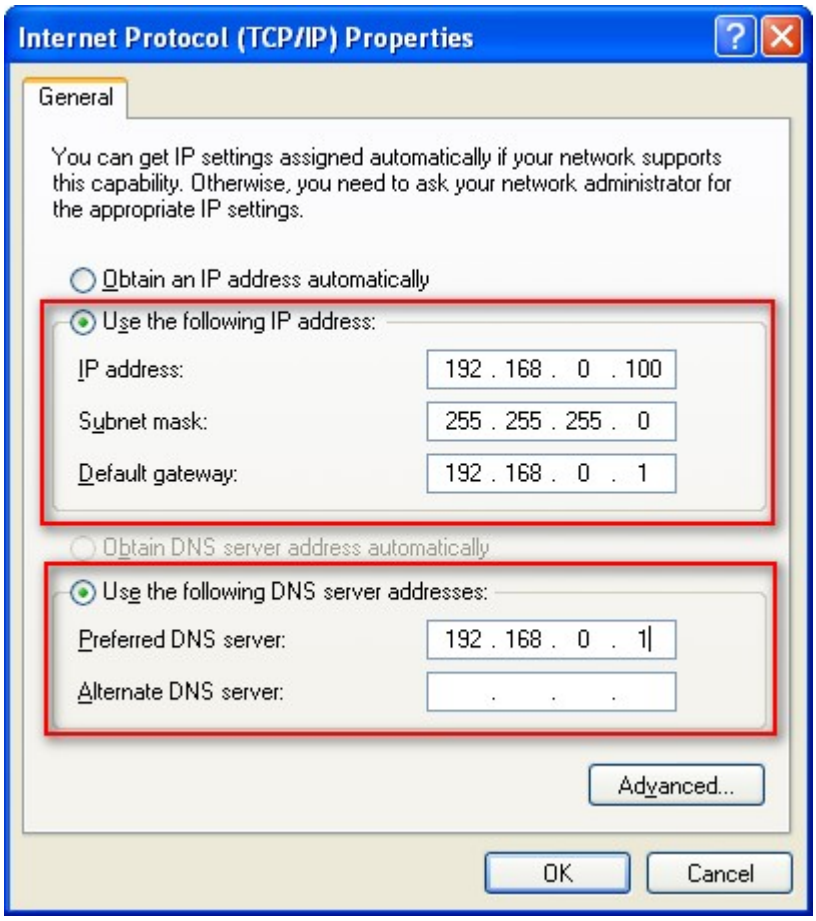

Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) Properties
General
You can get IP settings assigned automatically if your network supports this capability. Otherwise, you need to ask your network administrator for the appropriate IP settings.
Obtain an IP address automatically
Use the following IP address:
IP address: 192 . 168 . 0 . 100
Subnet mask: 255 . 255 . 255 . 0
Default gateway: 192 . 168 . 0 . 1
Obtain DNS server address automatically
Use the following DNS server addresses:
Preferred DNS server: 192 . 168 . 0 . 1
Alternate DNS server:
Advanced...
OK
Cancel

Figure2.6 configure IP address and DNS manually.

Click the "**OK**" button.

The above settings is submitted, then the interface turn to "**Local Area Connection Properties**", Click the "**OK**" button to save the above settings.

Tip: If you are not sure of the DNS server address, we recommend you to select "Obtain an IP address automatically (O)" and "Obtain a DNS server address automatically".

Note : The following is the factory default setting parameter of 3G Wireless-N Router LAN port:

IP address : 192.168.0.1

Subnet mask code : 255.255.255.0

2.2.3 Test of the network connection.

The first step: Checking the IP configuration.
After setting up TCP/IP, you can use the order "**ipconfig**" to check if the IP is assigned.
Click "**Start**"→ "**Run**"→ Input "**cmd**", then input the order "**ipconfig**" and hit "**enter**" key.

Make sure that the user's network configuration conforms to the following three requirements:

IP address must be between: 192.168.0.100 to 192.168.0.200
1. Subnet mask code is **255.255.255.0**
2. Default gateway is **192.168.0.1**

For example, the right configuration information of system feedback is the following information:

```
Ethernet adapter Local Area Connection:
        Connection-specific DNS Suffix :
        IP Address. . . . . . . . . . . . : 192.168.0.100
        Subnet Mask . . . . . . . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
        Default Gateway . . . . . . . . . : 192.168.0.1
```

The second step: Test of connectivity.

After finish computer configuration, you use the command "**Ping**" to check the connected situation between the computer and the router.

Click "**Begin**" → "**Run**", then input command line "**CMD**", then input the command "**Ping 192.168.0.1**",and hit "**Enter**". If the screen output the following information, it means the normal connection has established from computer to the router.

```
Pinging 192.168.0.1 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.0.1: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=64
Reply from 192.168.0.1: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=64
Reply from 192.168.0.1: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=64
Reply from 192.168.0.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=64
Ping statistics for 192.168.0.1:
Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milliseconds:
Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 0ms
```

You can do some configuration on the 3G Router.

If the screen appears the following information, it shows the equipment hasn't installed:

```
Pinging 192.168.0.1 with 32 bytes of data:
Request timed out
Request timed out
Request timed out
Request timed out
```

This information show the equipment is not ready, You can check it according to the following sequence:

1. Hardware connection: The both LAN port LED indicator on the router's rear panel and the one on the computer network card are bright.

2. Computer TCP/IP attribute configuration: If the router LAN IP address is 192.168.0.1 , the computer IP address should be one address value range from 192.168.0.100 to 192.168.0.200.

Chapter 3

Software Configuration.

3.1 Summary.

The SOLARspeed 3G router use web-based configuration, management and debugging interface. You must configure the relevant parameter according to the local network environment before using the SOLARspeed 3G router.

3.2 Login.

1. Open your IE browser ,input IP address of your router, which by default is **192.168.0.1**

Figure 3.2-1

2. User name and password window prompt appears. Input the user name and password, and chick "**OK**". Seeing the following figure:

Figure 3.2-1 Login interface

Note: The initialization user name and password are **admin**, you can change the user password when you enter system.

3. After your successful login, you enter the 3G router WEB configuration interface.
See the following picture:

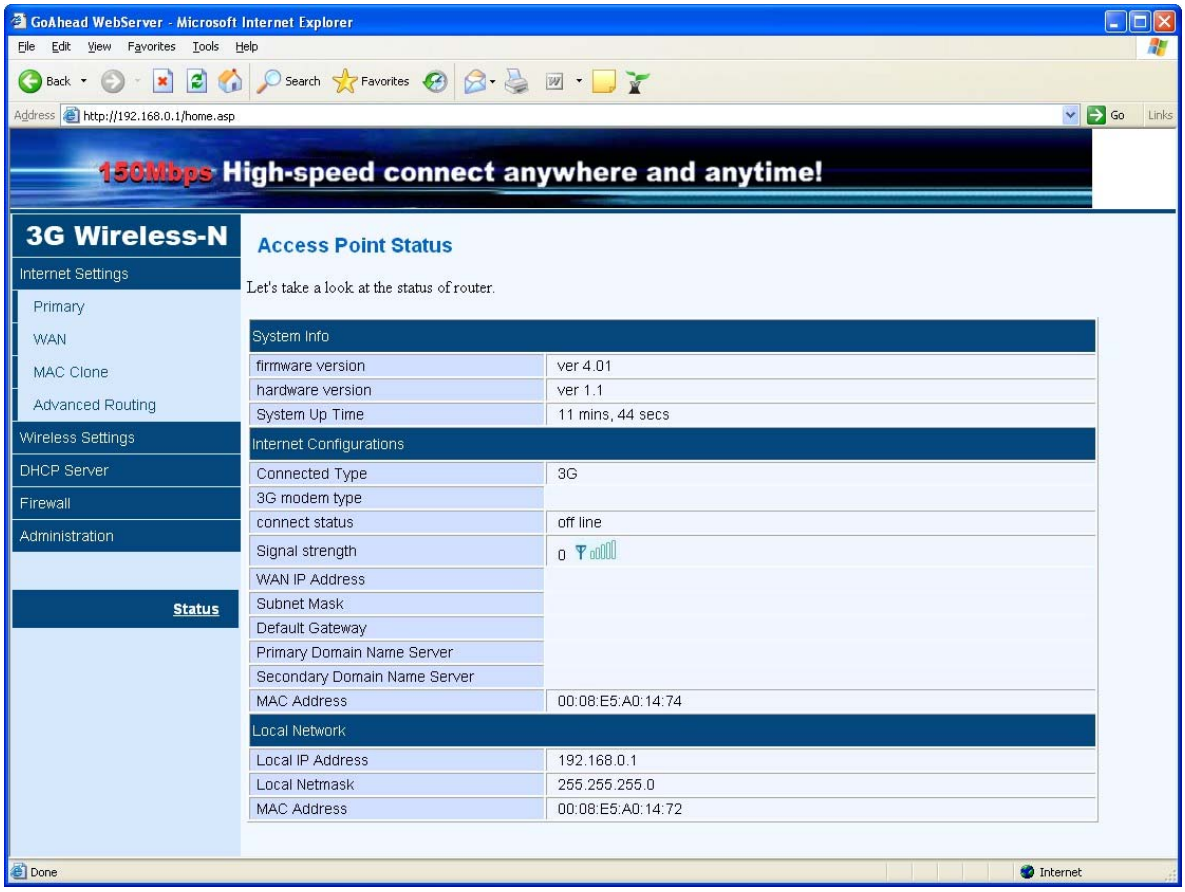


Figure 3.2-2 Web configuration main interface.

The main menus are on the left of the web-based utility. Submenus will show after you click one of the main menus. On the right of the web-based page, there are detailed explanation and instructions for the corresponding page. To apply any settings you have altered on the page, please click the save button.

3.3 ISP Configuration.

SOLARspeed 3G router support the following 6 common WAN connection types (default connection type is dynamic IP address connection via cable).

Dynamic IP Address: Broadband network or cable connection, assign IP address through DHCP service from ISP.

Static IP Address: It is a static mode and Ethernet connecting, static IP address assign from ISP.
PPPoE dialing: Link with internet through PPPoE.
L2TP: Link with internet through virtual private network dialing.
PPTP: Support multi –protocol dummy special network.
3G: Wireless linking with Internet, support USB 3G modem and internal PCI-E 3G module.

3.4 Network Configuration.

3.4.1 LAN Setting.

Click the "**Primary**" button to the page, you can set up the configuration of LAN interface.

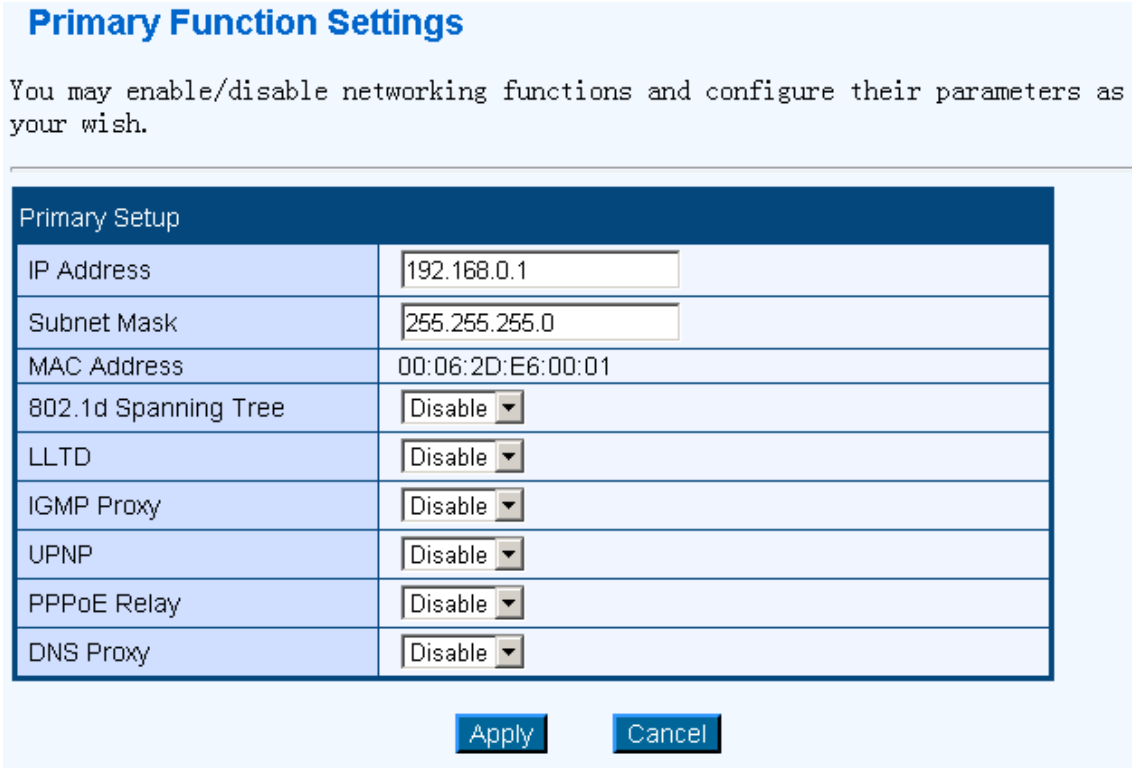


Figure 3.4.1 Primary setting

The following options are displayed on this page:

option	Description
IP address	Shows the IP address of the Wireless-N Router's LAN port. Default IP address is 192.168.0.1, user can change it
Subnet mask	Subnet Mask of router's LAN IP address. Default subnet mask is 255.255.255.0
MAC Address	The physical layer address for the Wireless-N Router's LAN port.
DNS Proxy	Start DNS Proxy on the firewall feature, the default: disable.

Note: After finishing the setting, click Apply to save the settings. When you change the IP address of LAN port, please login in the WEB configuration interface with the router's new IP address.

All devices on the network must have the same subnet mask to communicate on the network.

3.4.2 WAN Setting.

Click "**Internet Settings**" - > "**WAN**" and enter into the WAN setting page. It shows the six mode for the Wireless-N Router's WAN port configuration.

Please, choose the proper connection mode for you, and then fill in your connected parameter.

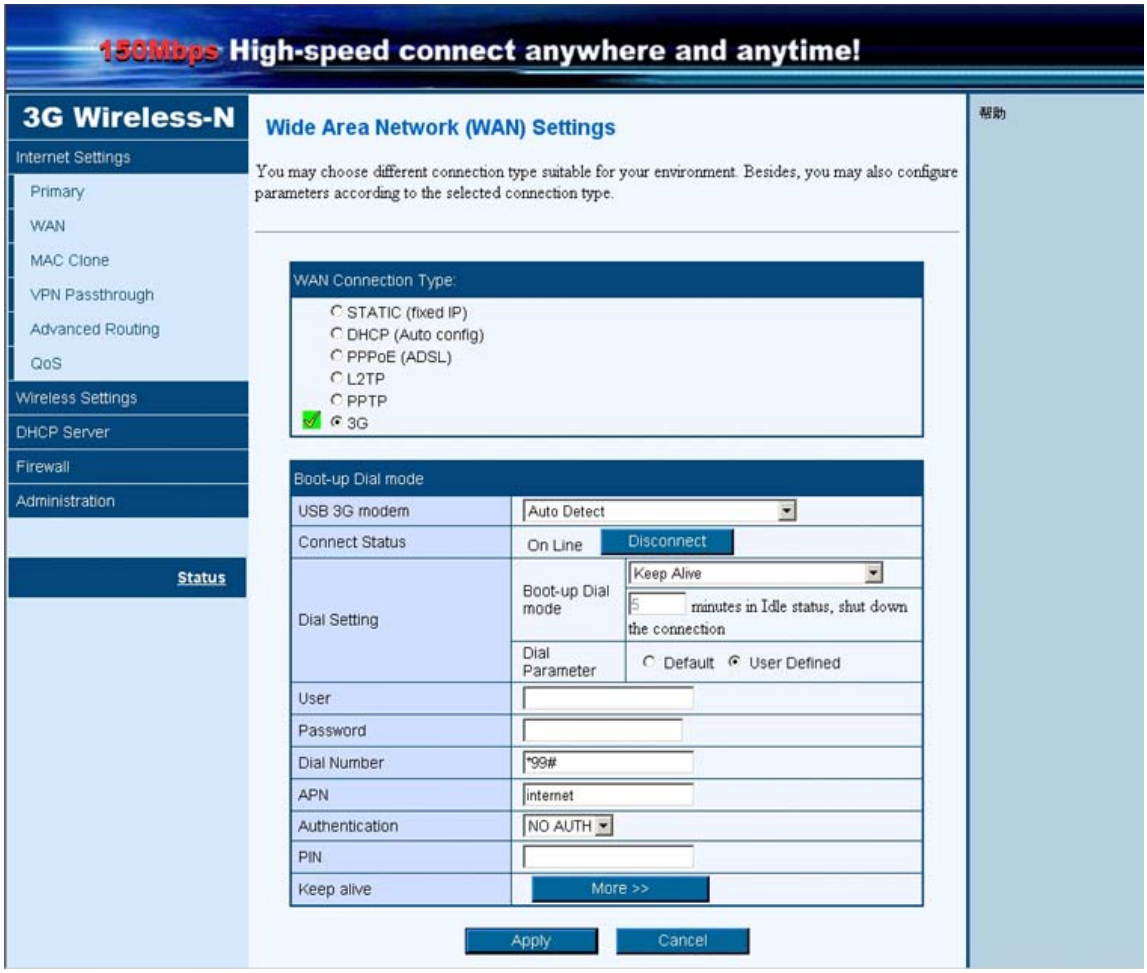


Figure 3.4.2-2 WAN configuration interface

3.4.2.1 DHCP (Auto Config).

Select **DHCP (Auto Config)** for the WAN port. This setting allows the Wireless-N Router to automatically obtain an IP address from a DHCP server normally operated by the Internet Service Provider (ISP). This access mode does not require you to do special settings.

In the following picture the "**optional**" means the hostname of the DHCP client on the network.

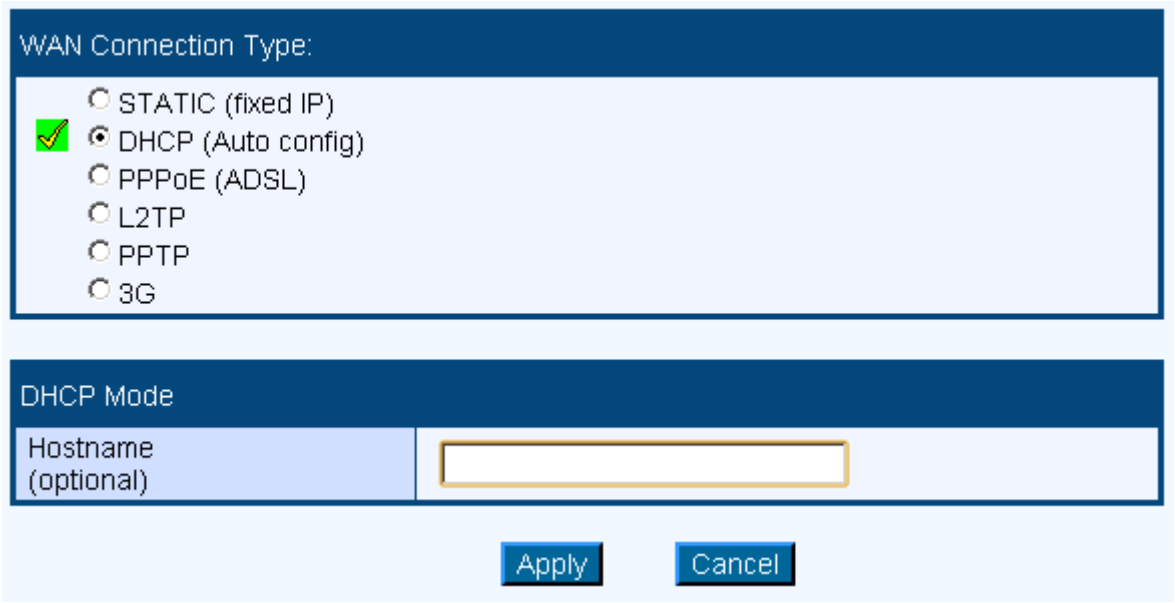


Figure 3.4.2-3 DHCP configuration interface.

3.4.2.2 Static IP (fixed IP).

Select **STATIC (fixed IP)** for the WAN port. Then fill the IP address subnet mask, default Gateway, primary DNS server and secondary DNS server (you can get parameters from your ISP, and you must enter and fill in at least one parameter).

Note: The IP address of LAN port and WAN port can not be set to the same sub network.

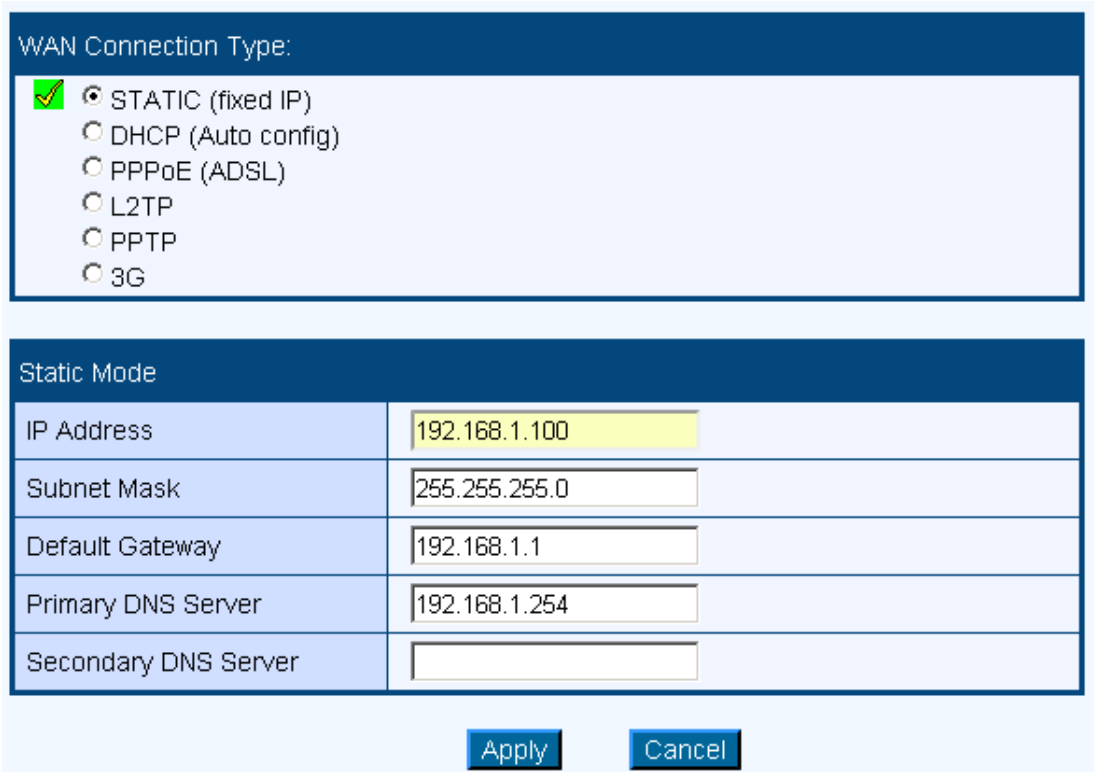


Figure 3.4.2-4 Fixed IP configuration interface

You should input the following parameters into the blank provided:

- **IP Address**: Enter the IP address in dotted-decimal notation provided by your ISP.
- **Subnet Mask**: Enter the subnet Mask in dotted-decimal notation provided by your ISP usually is **255.255.255.0**
- **WAN Gateway**: Enter the gateway IP address in dotted-decimal notation by your ISP.
- **Primary DNS**: The DNS should be set to the address provided by your ISP.
- **Secondary DNS**: The DNS should be set to the address provided by your ISP.
- Click the **Apply** button to save your settings.

3.4.2.6 3G

The SOLARspeed 3G router support three type of 3G broadband connection: WCDMA, CDMA 2000/EVDO & TD-SCDMA.

ATTERNTION: With the router **power off**, you first need to insert your 3G data SIM into the SIM slot on the front of the unit. **Then power the router back up again.**

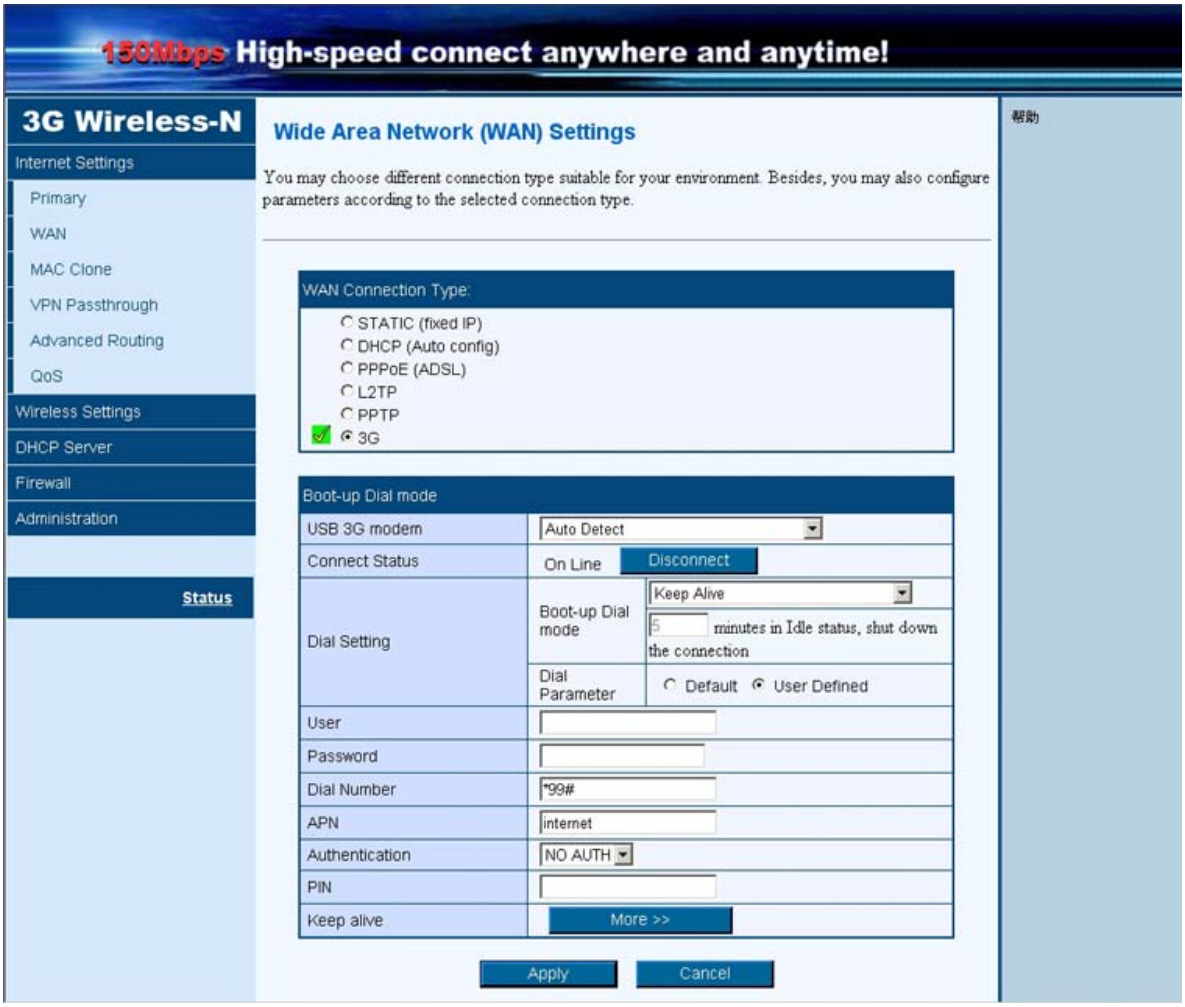


Figure 3.4.2-8 3G configuration interface

Parameter Item	Description
USB 3G modem	This should be left as Auto Detect.
Connect Status	The current status of the 3G network connection
Dial Setting	Boot-up dial mode: auto & manual.
	Dial parameter: Default & User defined.
User	Enter the correct User Name provided by your ISP. Only required if specified by ISP. There is a list of common settings for UK providers in the Appendix however this is not definitive and you may need to ask your ISP for this information.
Password	Enter the correct Password provided by your ISP.
Dial Number	Enter the correct Dial Number provide by your ISP. Only required if specified by ISP. For example, *99#
APN	input the correct APN (Access Point Name) provide by your ISP.
Authentication	Password Authentication Protocol (PAP) provides a simple method without encryption for the peer to establish its identity using a 2-way handshake. Challenge-Handshake Authentication Protocol (CHAP) is used to periodically verify the identity of the peer using a 3-way handshake.
PIN	Personal Identification Number for SIM. Only required if specified by ISP.

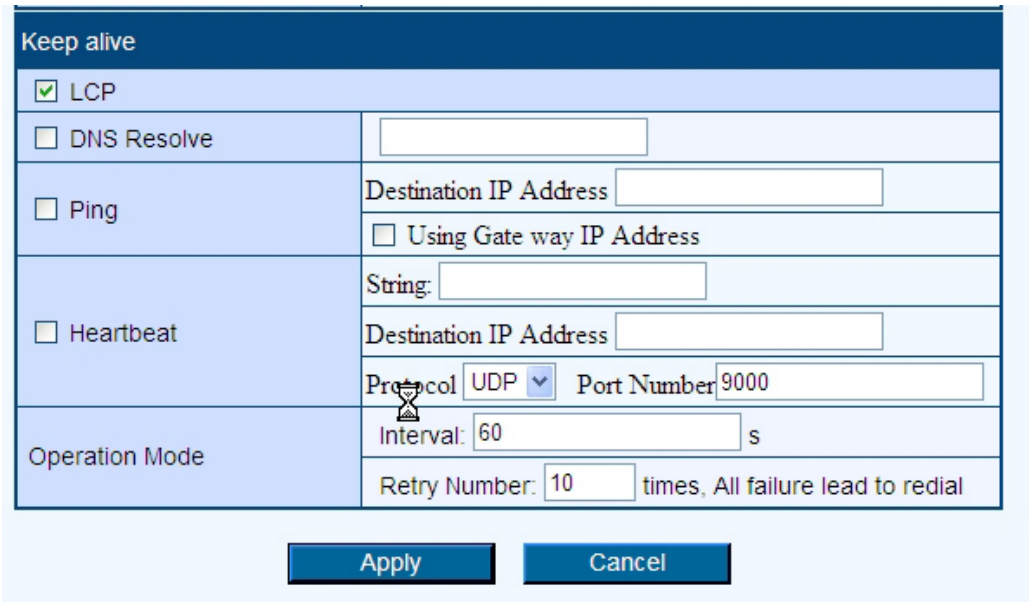
Please, enter the 3G dial parameters required for your account then Click the Apply button to save your setting.

If you need make 3G online, click on "**Connect**" button.

Note:

1. It requires about half one minute for 3G dial-up time, if the dial-up is unsuccessful, check your settings and/or signal strength.
2. After 3G connection is successful, the connection via Ethernet or WiFi (between your computer and the Wireless-N Router) will automatically disconnect and then reconnect to get the revised DNS setting from the 3G connection.

Keep Alive parameters



Parameter Item	Description
LCP	PPP parameter link protocol
DNS Resolve	Enter Domain Name System (DNS) Server.
Ping	Destination IP Address: Enter target IP address which you need ping to periodically. Using Gate way IP Address: Select this option, Using Gate way IP Address as Destination IP Address for ping.)
Heartbeat	**String:** The content of heartbeat packet which send to destination machine. **Destination IP Address:** IP address of destination machine which receive heartbeat packet. **Protocol:** heartbeat packet sending protocol, you can choose UDP or TCP. **Port Number:** port number of destination machine which receive heartbeat packet
Operation Mode	**Interval:** redial-up interval (unit is second) **Retry Number:** Retry Dial-up times. When the 3G network is off-line abnormality, the router will execute this redial policy, router will Ping the IP Address periodically according to the "interval" value, and redial once failed time of PING over the number of "Retry Number" value.

3.4.3 MAC Clone.

Chick "**Internet Settings --> MAC Clone**", you may enable/disable WAN Interface MAC Clone functions as

your wish.

Some ISP require you binding MAC Address with the computer in order to stop multi-computer share bandwidth. You can fill one valid MAC on the router so that you can share the bandwidth to multi-computers disregard for one MAC for one computer rule.

- **MAC Address :** The IP Address of the router's WAN port.
- **Fill MAC Address:** Config the physical address for the router's WAN port.

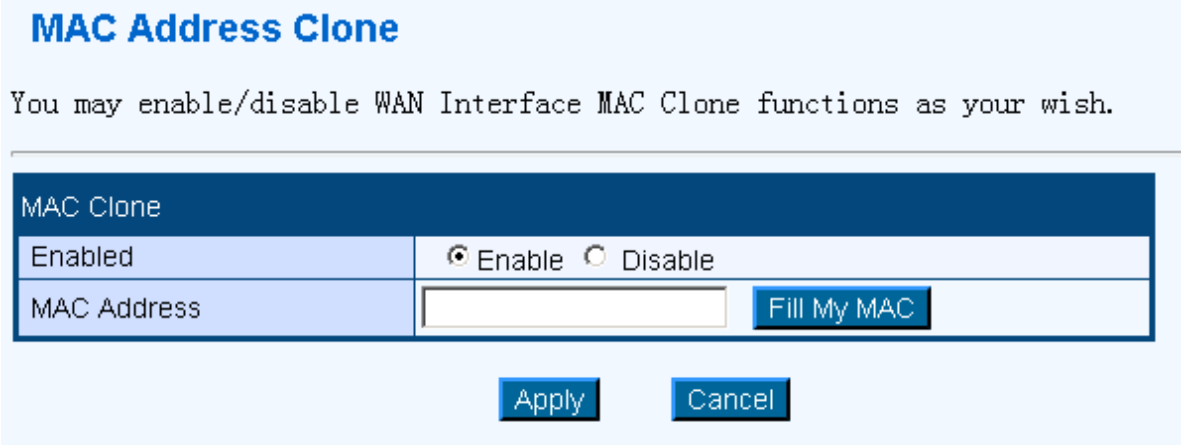


Figure 3.4.3 MAC clone interface

Notes: Only LAN in the computer can not use the "MAC address copy" function.
Only the PC for the LAN port can "MAC address clone".

3.4.4 Advanced Routing.

- Click "**Internet Settings --> Advanced Routing**" to the page.
- Routing setup allows a manual method to set up routing between networks. The network administrator configures static routes by entering routes directly into the routing table.
- Static routing has the advantage of being predictable and easy to configure.
- Static Routing is a specially routing, you need finish configuration manually. In the network communication, we can improve communication efficiency and promote packet transfer speed after use suitable routing rule.
- This screen is used to manually configure static routes to other IP networks, sub networks, or hosts. Click "**Network Settings**" followed by "**Advanced Routing**." (Maximum 32 entries are allowed).
- Enter the IP address, enable the static routing.

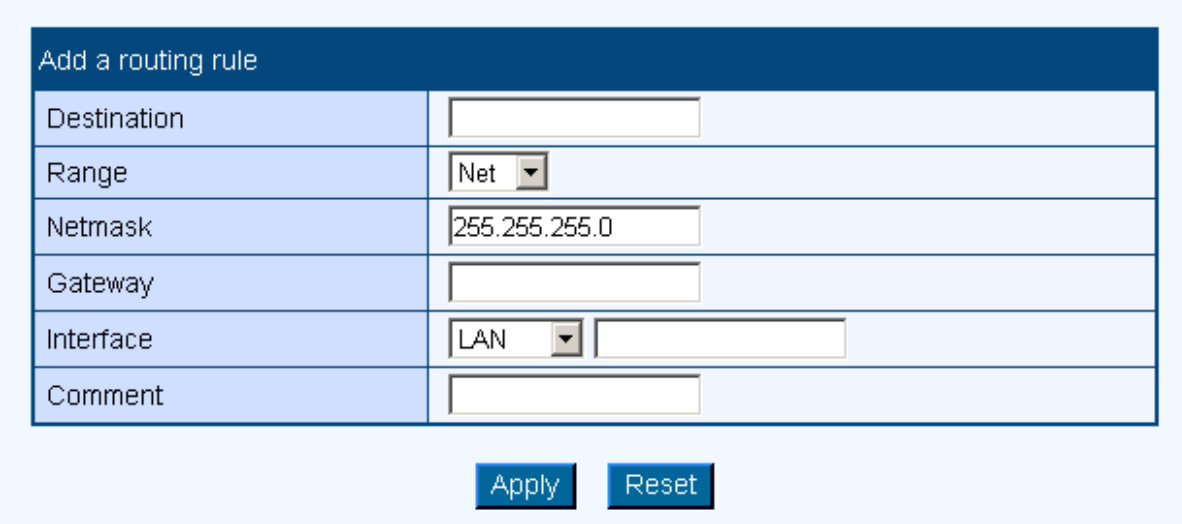


Figure 3.4.4-1 Add new routing rule

The following items are displayed on this page:

- **Destination:** The network address of the destination LAN segment. When a packet with destination IP address that matches to this field, it will route to the device set in the Route Gateway field.
- **Range:** Defines the type of destination. (Options: Host/Net, Default: Host)
- **Net mask:** Enter the Net mask, general as 255.255.255.0.
- **Gateway**: Enter the Gateway IP address in the field.
- **Interface**: The selected interface to which a static routing subnet is to be applied.
- **Comment:** Enter note or remark here.
-

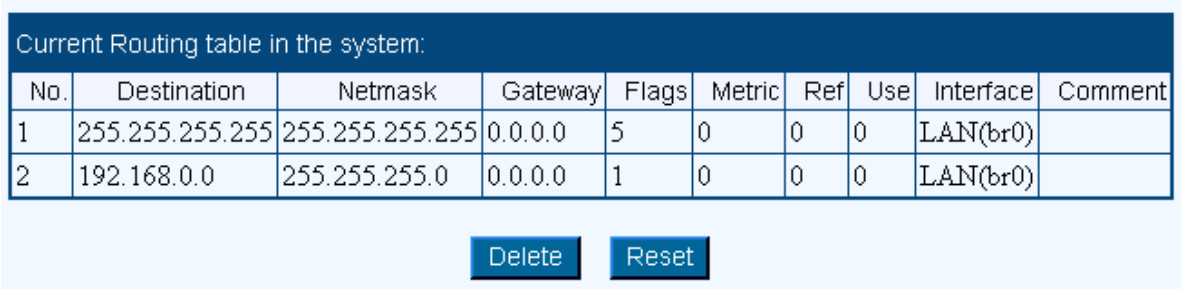
Note:

1. Destination can not be the same as WAN or LAN port.
2. The sub-net of gateway must be the same as WAN or LAN port.
3. If the destination is a host's address, the Net mask must be 255.255.255.255
4. If the destination for IP network segment is the same, it is matching with the Net mask.

This table displays the information necessary to forward a packet along the best path toward its destination.

Each packet contains information about its origin and destination. When a packet is received, a network device examines the packet and matches it to the routing table entry providing the best match for its destination.

The table then provides the device with instructions for sending the packet to the next hop on its route across the network.



Current Routing table in the system:

No.	Destination	Netmask	Gateway	Flags	Metric	Ref	Use	Interface	Comment
1	255.255.255.255	255.255.255.255	0.0.0.0	5	0	0	0	LAN(br0)	
2	192.168.0.0	255.255.255.0	0.0.0.0	1	0	0	0	LAN(br0)	

Delete Reset

Figure 3.4.4-2 Current Routing table in the system

- **Destination**: Displays all destination networks or specific hosts to which packets can be routed.
- **Netmask**: Displays the sub network associated with the destination.
- **Gateway:** Displays the IP address of the router at the next hop to which matching frames are forwarded.
- **Flags**: Possible flags identify as below:
  - 0: reject route.
  - 1: route is up.
  - 3: route is up, use gateway.
  - 5: route is up, target is a host.
  - 7: route is up, use gateway, target is a host.
- **Metric:** A number used to indicate the cost of the route so that the best route, among potentially multiple routes to the same destination, can be selected.

3.5 Wireless Settings.

3.5.1 Basic Setting.

- Chick "**Wireless Settings**" --> "**Basic**" to the configure page. You can setup the basic setting of wireless, such as "**turn on/off radio**", "**SSID**" ,work channel and etc.
- After "**turn on radio**", router's wireless AP service function will be start, so wireless terminal device can access this router.
- But the setting of wireless is not safety now, you should do some configuration for keep communication environment safety.

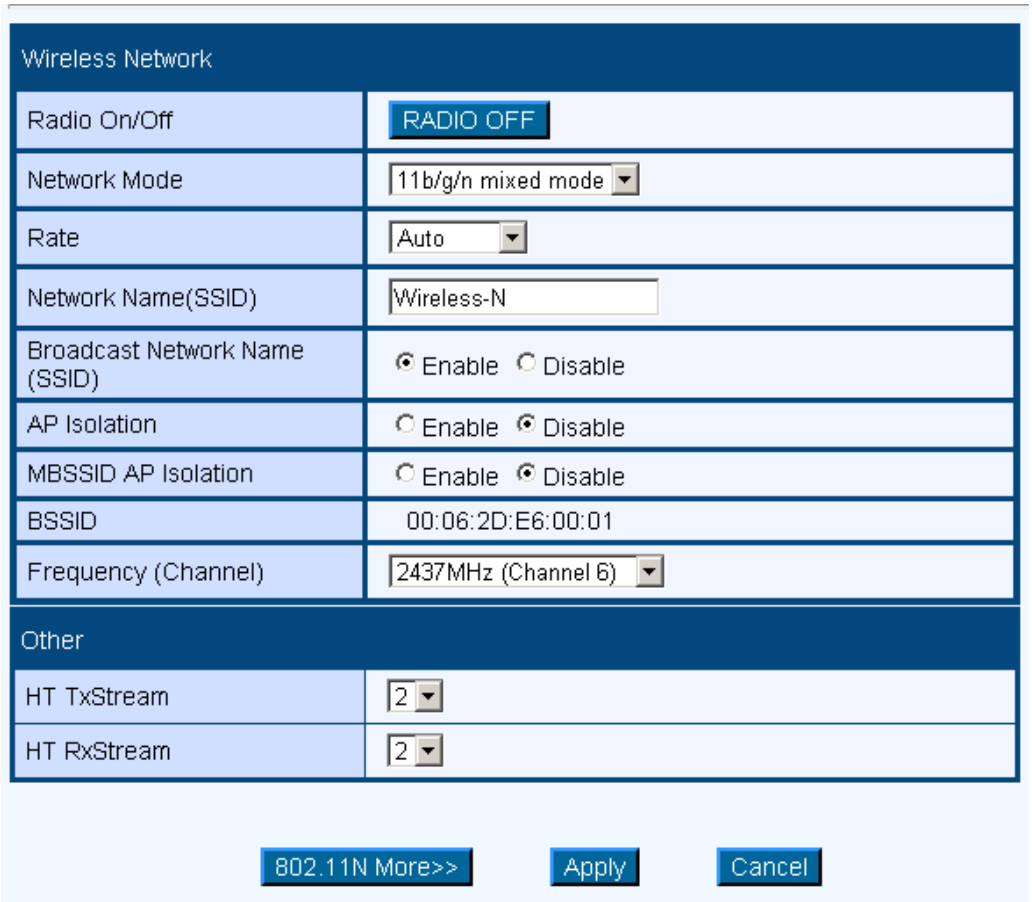


Figure 3.5.1 Wireless basic setting

Please check these options for basic setting:

- **Radio On/Off**：Click the button to turn on/off the wireless function.
- **Network Mode**：Select the wireless network mode from the pull-down list.
- Default is 11b/g/n mixed mode.

- **11b/g mode:** Allow the 11b/g-compliant client device to connect with the AP with auto-negotiation speed, and 11n wireless client to connect the device with 11g speed.
- **11b mode**：Allow the wireless client to connect with the device in 11b mode at the maximum speed of 11Mbps.
- **11g mode**：Allow the 11g/11n-compliant client device to connect with the AP at the maximum speed of 54Mbps.
- **11b/g/n mode**：Allow 11b/g/n-compliant client device to connect with the AP with auto-negotiation speed.
- **Rate**：Select the wireless network rate from the pull-down list. Default is Auto.
- **Network Name (SSID):** The SSID is the unique name of a wireless access point (AP) used to distinguish one from another. It can be modify.

Note: It is case sensitive and can be up to 32 characters.

- **Broadcast Network Name (SSID):** It is used to broadcast its SSID on the network so that when a wireless client searches for a network, the device can be discovered and recognized. Default setting is "**Disable**".
  - **Enable:** When enabled, the SSID is broadcast for wireless users to use.
  - **Disable:** When disabled, prevents the SSID broadcast from being seen by wireless users.
- **AP Isolation:** the AP in isolation, after the commissioning of the AP within the client can visit each other, can prevent the spread of the virus.
- **MBSSID AP Isolation:** the AP out isolation, Enable or disable the isolation among different SSIDs. After enabling this function, the client terminals with different SSIDs can not communicate each other.
- **BSSID:** The MAC address of the wireless interface.
- **Frequency (Channel):** Select the wireless channel ID from 1 to 14 that you would like to use.
- When Band Mode select in 802.11a/n mixed mode, the HT (High Throughput) settings should be shown-up immediately.

Other	
HT TxStream	2
HT RxStream	2

HT TxStream/RxStream: Select 1 or 2 from the drop-down list:

HT Physical Mode	
Operating Mode	(•) Mixed Mode ( ) Green Field
Channel BandWidth	( ) 20 (•) 20/40
Guard Interval	( ) Long (•) Auto
MCS	Auto
Reverse Direction Grant(RDG)	( ) Disable (•) Enable
Extension Channel	2432MHz (Channel 5)
Aggregation MSDU(A-MSDU)	(•) Disable ( ) Enable
Auto Block ACK	( ) Disable (•) Enable
Decline BA Request	(•) Disable ( ) Enable

Operating Mode:

- **Mixed Mode:** In this mode packets are transmitted with a preamble compatible with the legacy 802.11a/g, the rest of the packet has a new format. In this mode the receiver shall be able to decode both the Mixed Mode packets and legacy packets.

- **Green Field:** In this mode high throughput packets are transmitted without a legacy compatible part.

- **Channel Bandwidth:** The "**20/40**" MHz option is usually best. The other option is available for special circumstances.

- **Guard Interval:** Using "**Auto**" option can increase throughput. However, it can also increase error rate in some installations, due to increased sensitivity to radio- frequency reflections. Select the option that works best for your installation.

- **MCS:** This parameter represents transmission rate. By default (Auto) the fastest possible transmission rate will be selected. You have the option of selecting the speed if necessary.

- **Reverse Direction Grant (RDG):** Disable or enable reserve direction grant. Default is enabled.

- **Extension Channel:** When "20/40" channel bandwidth has been chosen, you should select extension channel to get higher throughput.

- **A-MSDU:** Aggregated Mac Service Data Unit. Select Enable to allow aggregation for multiple MSDUs in one MPDU Default is disabled.

- **Auto Block ACK:** Disable or enable auto block ACK. Default is enabled.

- **Decline BA Request:** Disable or enable decline BA request. Default is disabled.

3.5.2 Advanced Setting.

Click "**wireless network Settings**" - > "**advanced Settings**" into the setting page, on this page, you may configure advanced wireless parameters, such as BG Protection Mode, Data Beacon Rate, data beacon rate, and TX power.

Note: The advanced wireless setting is only for advanced user. For the common user, do not change any setting on this page.

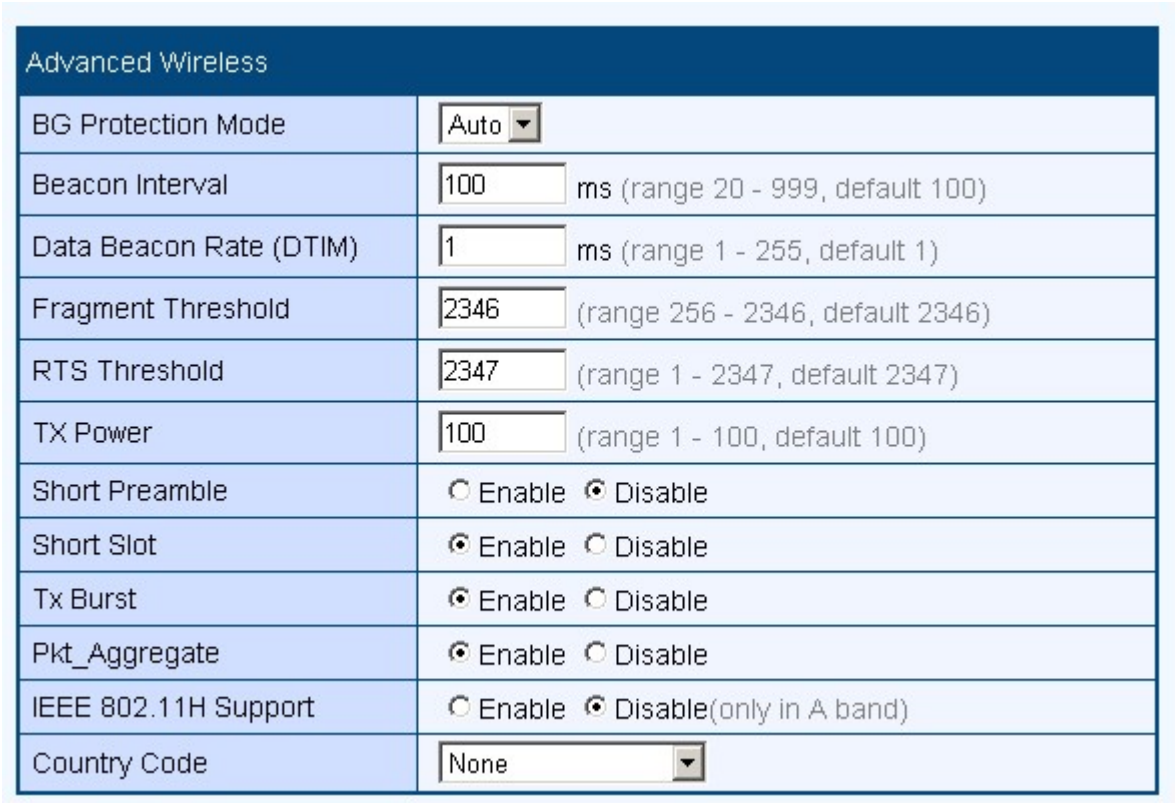


Figure 3.5.2 Advanced wireless setting

- **BG Protection Mode:** Some 802.11g wireless adapters support 802.11g protections, which allows the adapter search for 802.11b/g singles only. Select "**Auto**" to turns it on or off automatically, select "**On**" to support protection or select "**Off**" to disable this function.

- **Beacon Interval:** The rate at which beacon signals are transmitted from the access point. The beacon signals allow wireless clients to maintain contact with the access point. They may also carry power management information. The interval time range is the between 20ms and 999ms for each beacon transmission. The default value is 100ms.

- **Data Beacon Rate (DTIM):** A DTIM is a countdown informing clients of the next window for listening to broadcast and multicast messages. The DTM range is between 1ms and 255ms. The default value is 1ms.

- **Fragment Threshold:** The value specifies the maximum size of packet allowed before data is fragmented into multiple packets. Please use this value to tune the wireless connection if lots of retransmission happens. Enter a value ranging from 256 to 2346.

- **RTS Threshold:** The RTS threshold determines the packet size at which the radio issues a request to send (RTS) before sending the packet. A low RTS Threshold setting can be useful in areas where many client devices are associating with the device, or in areas where the clients are far apart and can detect only the device and not each other.

- You can enter a setting ranging from 0 to 2347 bytes.

- **Short Preamble:** The short preamble provides 56-bit Synchronization field to improve WLAN transmission efficiency. Check Enable button for using Short Preamble, and Disable for using the Long Preamble, 128-bit Synchronization field, option.

- **Short Slot:** For a WLAN network with 802.11g/n devices, the time slot can be set short to increase the throughput. Disable this option for the backward compatibility with 802.11b device.

- **Tx Burst:** The default TX power is 100%. In case of shortening the distance and the coverage of the wireless network, input a smaller value to reduce the radio transmission power. For example, input 80 to apply 80% TX power.

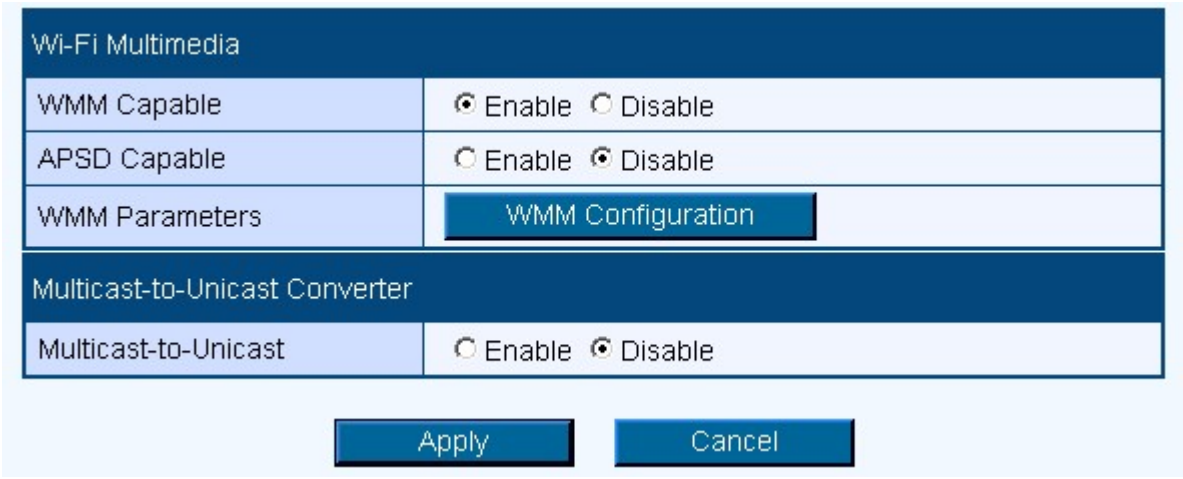
- **Pkt_Aggregate:** Increase efficiency by aggregating multiple packets of application data into a single transmission frame. In this way, 802.11n networks can send multiple data packets with the fixed overhead cost of just a single frame.

- **IEEE 802.11H Support:** Only in A band. Select Enable to enable DFS (Dynamic Frequency Selection). Default is Enable. When a DFS-enabled radio is operating on one of the following channels, the wireless device uses DFS to monitor the operating frequency and switch to another frequency or reduce power as necessary:

DFS Channels	**52, 56, 60, 64, 100, 104, 108, 112, 116, 120, 124, 128, 136, 140**

The maximum legal transmit power is greater for some 5 GHz channels than for others. When the wireless device randomly selects a 5 GHz channel on which power is restricted, the wireless device automatically reduces transmit power to comply with power limits for that channel in that regulatory domain.

- **Country Code:** Select a proper country code in the drop down list, such as HK, US, JP.



- **WMM Capable:** Enable or disable WMM. After enabling WMM, AP can process different types of wireless data according to their priority levels.
- **APSD Capable:** Enable or disable APSD. After enabling APSD, it can decrease the consumption of the power supply device.
- **WMM Parameters:** Enable or disable WMM. After enabling WMM, AP can process different types of wireless data according to their priority levels**.** Click the WMM Configuration button to display the configuration page of WMM parameters.
- **Multicast-to-Unicast Converter:** Enable or disable Multicast-to-Unicast. After enabling this function, the transmission quality of wireless multicast stream can be improved.

3.5.3 Security.

Click "**wireless network Settings**" -> "**Security**", going into the Wireless Security/ Encryption setup page, In this page, you can configure wireless security modes and set the encryption keys, to prevent unauthorized access and monitoring.

There are 10 modes for you to select: Open, Shared, WEP Auto, WPA, WPA-PSK, WPA2, WPA2-PSK, and WPA-PSKWPA2-PSK, WPA1WPA2, 802.1x.

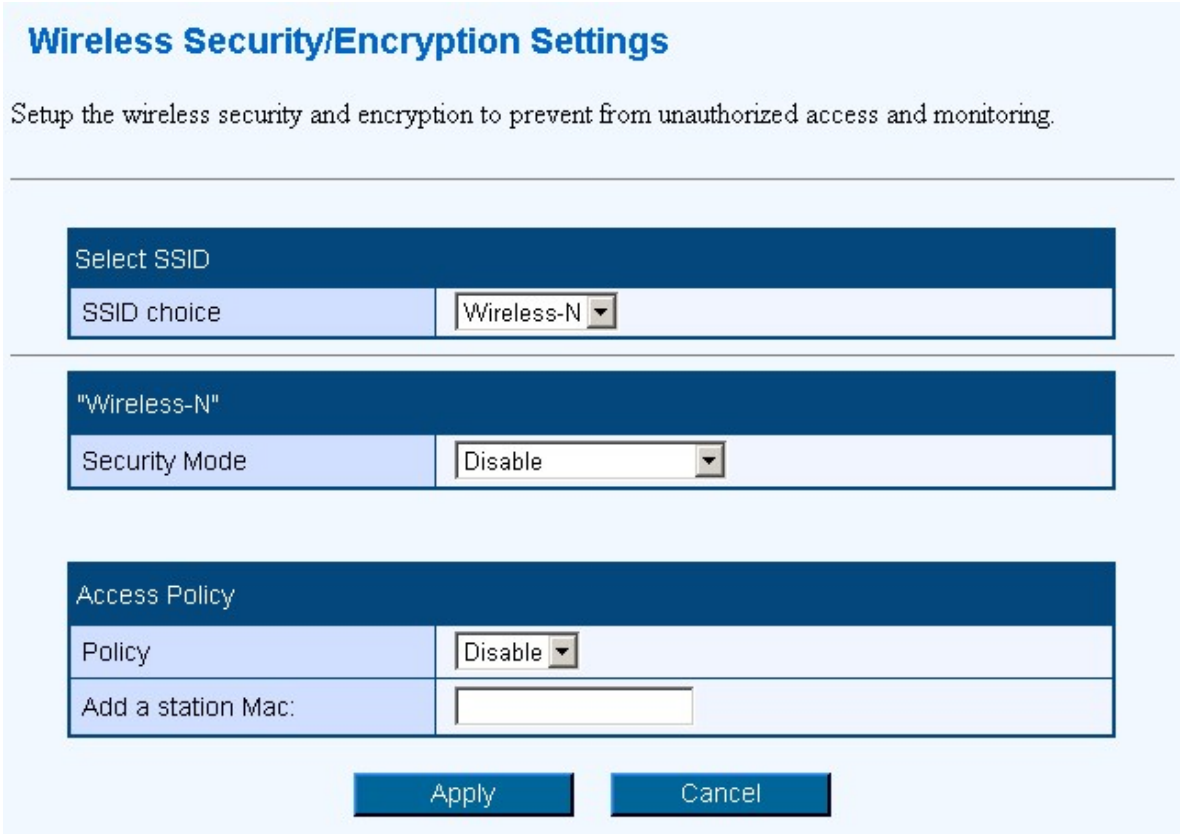


Figure 3.5.3-1 Wireless Security

SSID choice: Choose the ESSID to configure the security setting. The SSID will be shown on the wireless network for recognizing.

Security Mode: Choose one as the wireless authentication among the following types: OPEN, SHARED, WEPAUTO, WPA RADIUS, WPA-PSK, WPA2 RADIUS, WPA2-PSK, WPA/WPA, WPA / WPA2 RADIUS, and 802.1 X.

Encryption Type: Select one for the encryption type. The options vary depending on the Authentication mode. The corresponding options shows below.

Tip: the router default security mode is "Disable", It's mean no encryption, for your network security, please set encryption type quickly.

Access Policy

Policy: Default is Disable, you can allow or Reject the wireless station.
Add a station Mac: Fill out the MAC address of wireless station you want to allow or reject.

1. **Disable:** Close the wireless network security Settings

Figure3.5.3-2 Security mode-Disable

2. **Security Mode - Open / WEP Auto:** If your wireless router is using OPEN or WEP AUTO authentication, then the wireless adapter will need to be set to the same authentication type.

Tips

A. Wired Equivalent Privacy (WEP) is a deprecated security algorithm for IEEE 802.11 wireless networks. It was intended to provide confidentiality comparable to that of a traditional wired network, but is susceptible to eavesdropping.

B. ASCII (American Standard Code for Information Interchange) is a code for representing English letters as numbers from 0-127. Hexadecimal digits consist of the numbers 0-9 and the letters A-F.

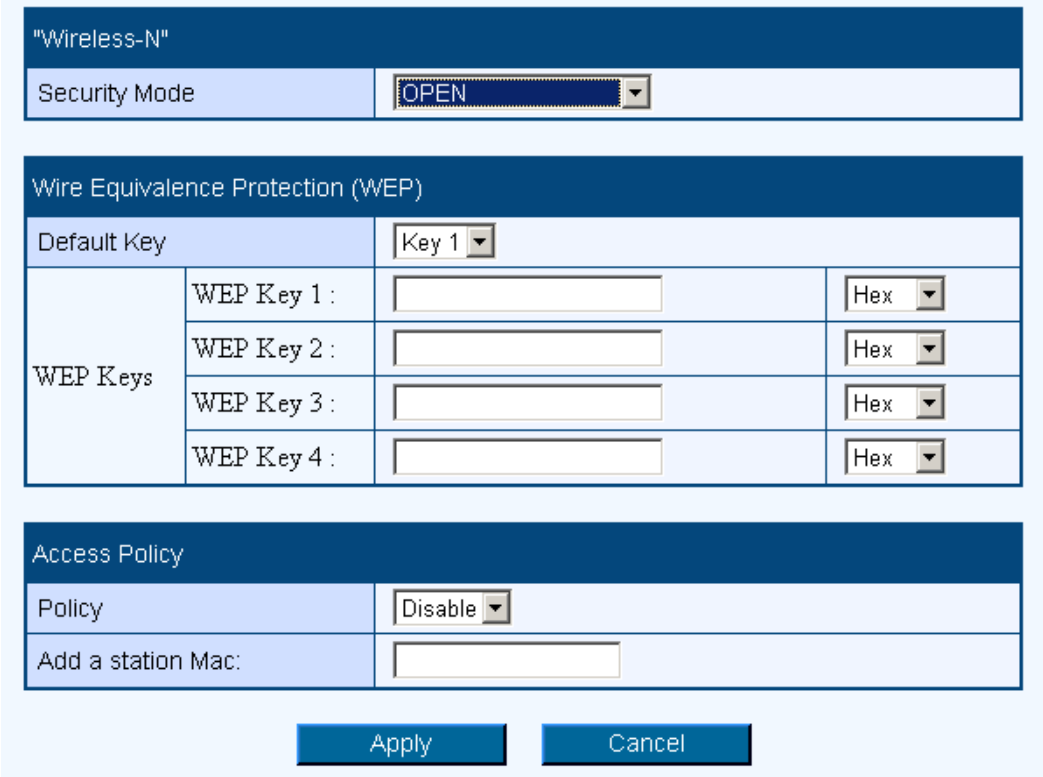


Figure 3.5.3-3 security mode – OPEN

- **Default Key**: Select the default key from the drop-down list.
- **WEP Key1~4:** Enter the key in the selected key field. Only valid when using WEP encryption algorithm. The key must match with the AP's key. There are several formats to enter the keys:

Hexadecimal (WEP 64 bits) :	**10 Hex characters (0~9, a~f).**
Hexadecimal (WEP 128 bits) :	**26 Hex characters (0~9, a~f).**
ASCII (WEP 64 bits) :	**5 ASCII characters (case-sensitive).**
ASCII (WEP 128 bits):	**13 ASCII characters (case-sensitive).**

- **Security Mode – Shared:** The WLAN clients who have the same WEP key with wireless gateway can pass the authentication and access the wireless network.

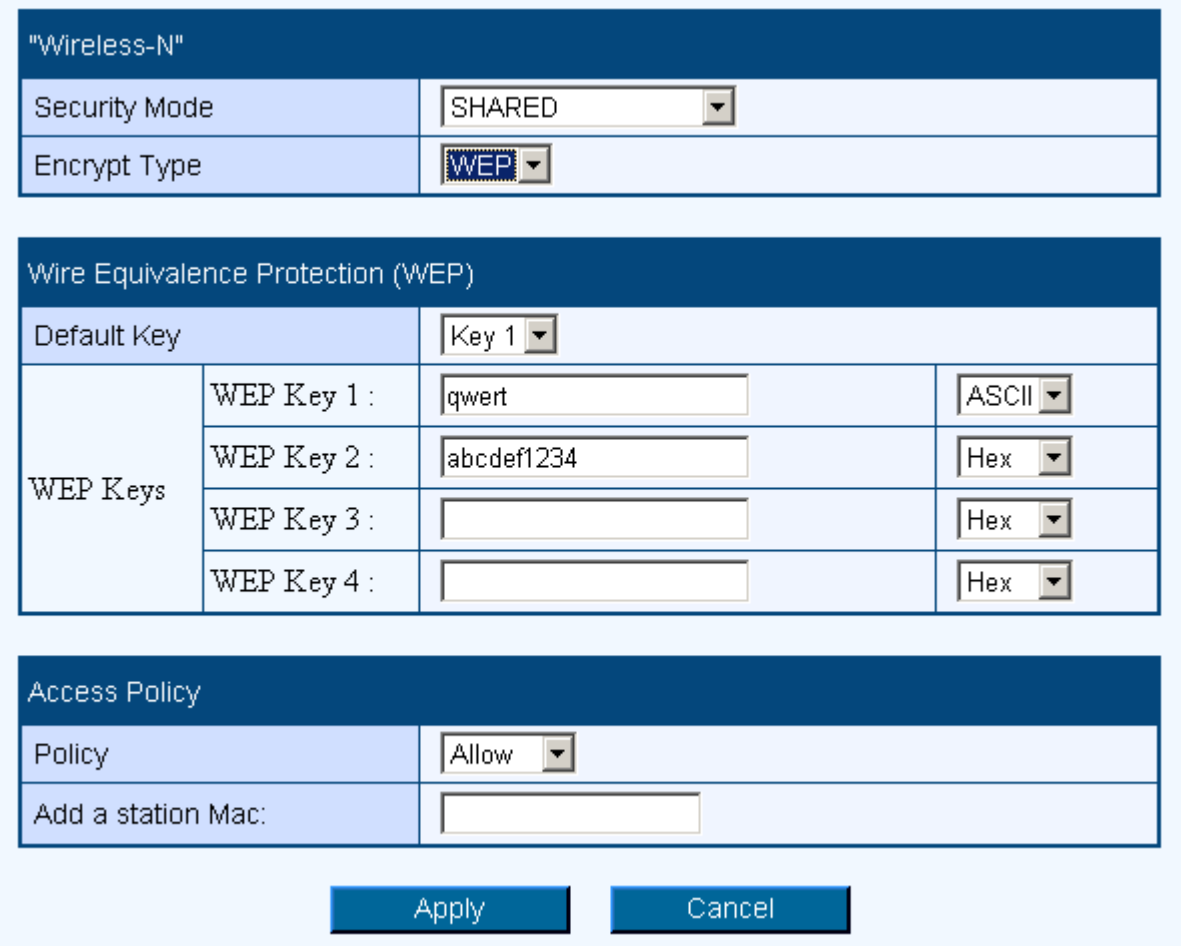


Figure3.5.3-3 Security mode –WEP interface

Encrypt Type: You may select WEP or None.

Default Key: Select the default key from the drop-list.

WEP Key1~4: Enter the key in the selected key field. Only valid when using WEP encryption algorithm. The key must match with the AP's key. There are several formats to enter the keys:

Hexadecimal (WEP 64 bits) :	10 Hex characters (0~9, a~f).
Hexadecimal (WEP 128 bits) :	26 Hex characters (0~9, a~f).
ASCII (WEP 64 bits) :	5 ASCII characters (case-sensitive).
ASCII (WEP 128 bits) :	13 ASCII characters (case-sensitive).

WPA-PSK/ WPA2-PSK/WPA –PSK*WPA2-PSK :

Security Mode – WPA-PSK / WPA2-PSK / WPA-PSK + WPA2-PSK:

Wi-Fi Protected Access (WPA) and Wi-Fi Protected Access II (WPA2) is an interoperable and stronger WLAN safety solutions that can greatly enhance the existing and future wireless LAN system of data protection and access control level.

WPA - WPA2 PSK/PSK safety type is based on - Shared key WPA mode.

High Security, relatively simple settings, which is suitable for home users and small businesses. The specific settings as follows:

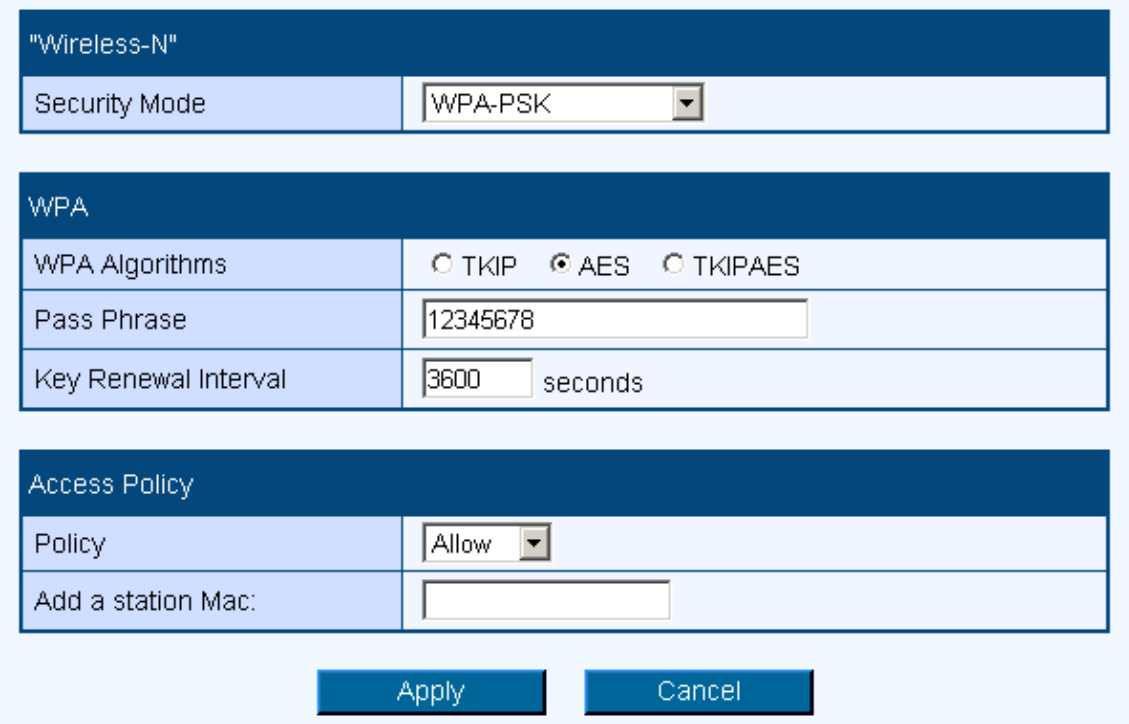


Figure3.5.3-4 Security mode –WPA-PSK interface.

- **WPA Algorithms:** Provides TKIP (Temporal Key Integrity Protocol) or AES (Advanced Encryption Standard). TKIPAES is only available in the security modes of WPA2-PSK and WPAPSK + WPA2-PSK.
- **Pass Phrase:** Enter the encrypted characters with 8-63 ASCII characters.
- **Key Renewal Interval:** Set the key's renewal period. The default is 3600 seconds.

Security Mode - WPA / WPA2 / WPA + WPA2: This security mode is used when a RADIUS server is connected to the device. The specific settings as follows:

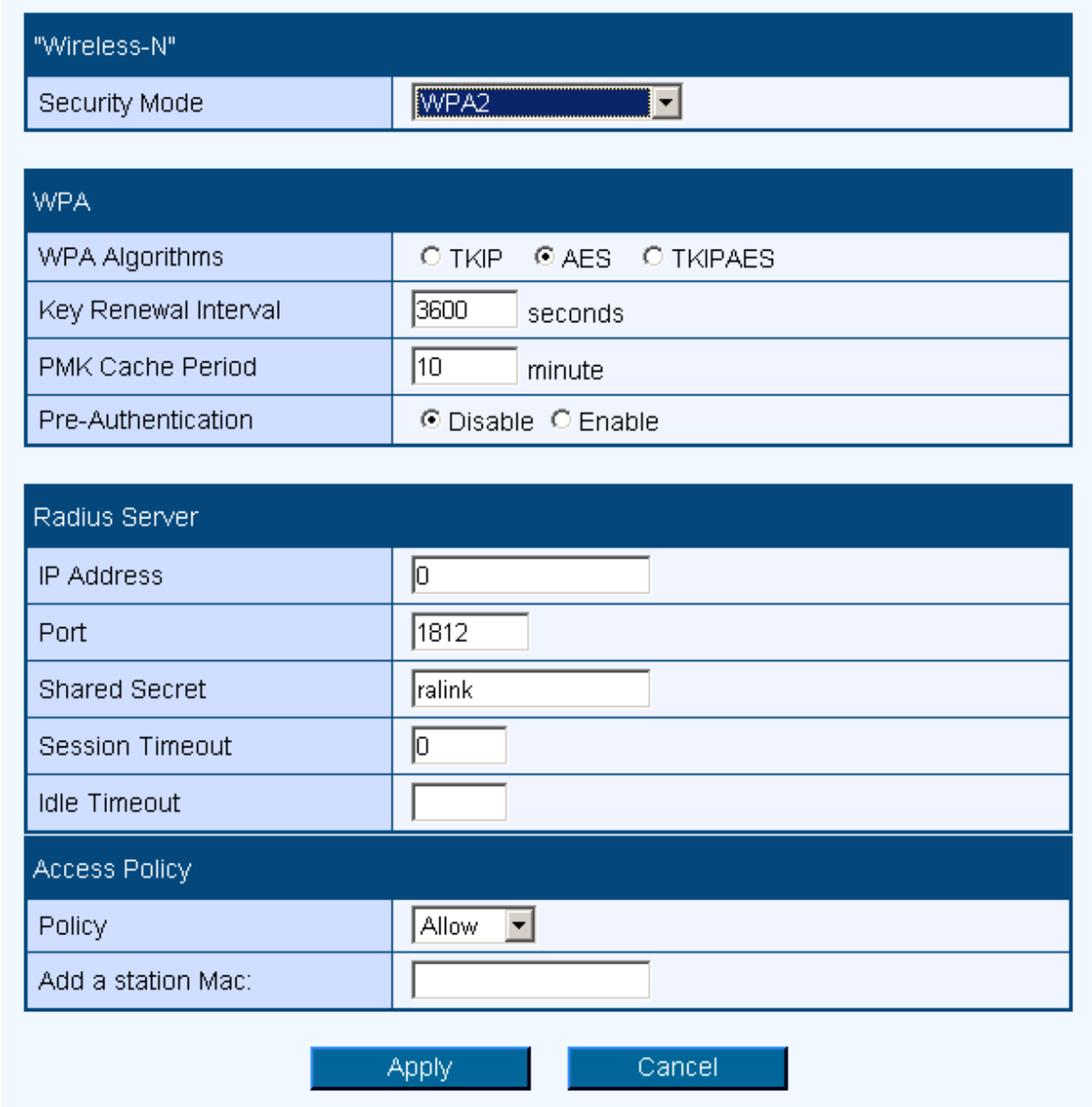


Figure3.5.3-5 Security mode –WPA2 interface.

- **WPA Algorithms:** Provides TKIP (Temporal Key Integrity Protocol) or AES (Advanced Encryption Standard). TKIPAES is only available in the security modes of WPA2-PSK and WPAPSK + WPA2-PSK.
- **Pass Phrase:** Enter the encrypted characters with 8-63 ASCII characters.
- **Key Renewal Interval:** Set the key's renewal period.
- **PMK Cache Period:** Only valid in WPA2 security. Set WPA2 PMKID cache timeout period, after time out, the cached key will be deleted. PMK Cache Period unit is minute.
- **Pre-Authentication:** This function just only exist in WPA2 mode, the default is Disable.

- **Radius Server:** Radius is an authentication, authorization and accounting client-server protocol. The client is a Network Access Server that desires to authenticate its links. The server is a server that has access to a user database with authentication information.
- **IP address:** Enter the Radius Server IP Address provided by your ISP.
- **Port:** Enter the RADIUS Server port number provided by your ISP. (**The default is 1812**.)
- **Shared Secret:** Enter the shared key for authentication server with 8~63 ASCII characters.
- **Session Timeout:** Session timeout interval is for 802.1x re-authentication setting. Set to zero to disable 802.1x re-authentication service for each session. Session timeout interval unit is second and must be larger than 60.
- **Idle Timeout:** The idle timeout setting. When the idle time excess the value, Radius server will automatically disconnect the connection.
- **Security Mode –802.1x:** This security mode is used when a RADIUS server is connected to the device. 802.1x, a kind of Port-based authentication protocol, is an authentication type and strategy for users. The port can be either a physic port or logic port (such as VLAN).

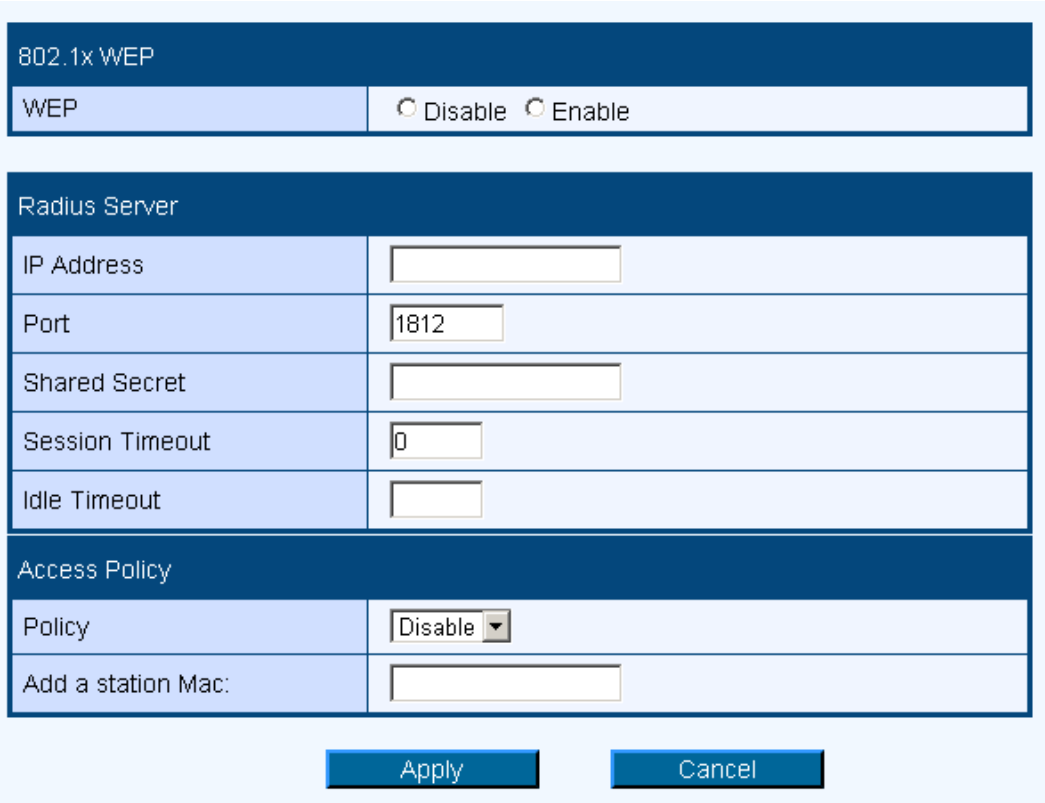


Figure3.5.3-6 Security mode –802.1x interface

- **IP address:** Enter the Radius Server IP Address provided by your ISP.
- **Port:** Enter the RADIUS Server port number provided by your ISP. (The default is 1812.)
- **Shared Secret:** Enter the shared key for authentication server with 8~63 ASCII characters.
- **Session Timeout:** Session timeout interval is for 802.1x re-authentication setting. Set to zero to disable 802.1x re-authentication service for each session. Session timeout interval unit is second and must be larger than 60.
- **Idle Timeout:** The idle timeout setting. When the idle time excess the value, Radius server will automatically disconnect the connection.

3.5.4 WDS.

Click "Wireless Settings" -> "WDS" into the setting page. WDS (Wireless Distribution System) is used to expand wireless coverage area.

This Router provides three modes: Lazy Mode, Bridge Mode and Repeater Mode. Default WDS mode is Disable.

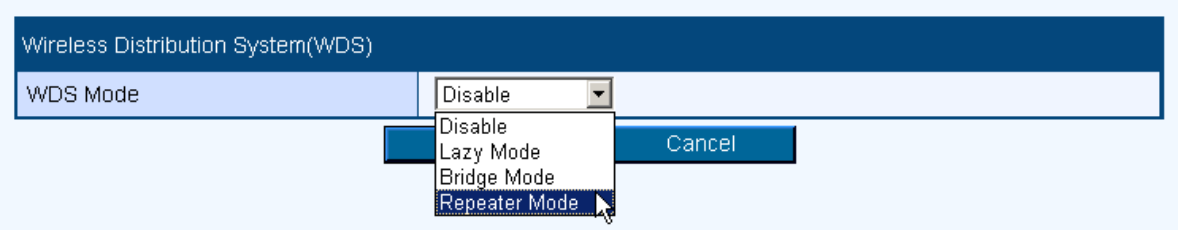


Figure3.5.4-1 Wireless Distribution System

Making a connection between access points by using WDS function, please do the same:
Select the mode from the pull-down list, Disable, Bridge Mode or Repeater Mode.

If the users would like to set up the WDS function, please go to "**Wireless Setting**" -> "**Basic**" to set up APs that should use the same SSID (case-sensitive) and Channel, then go back to "**Wireless Setting**" -> "**WDS**" to enter Wireless MAC Address (BSSID) of each other to make the WDS connection.

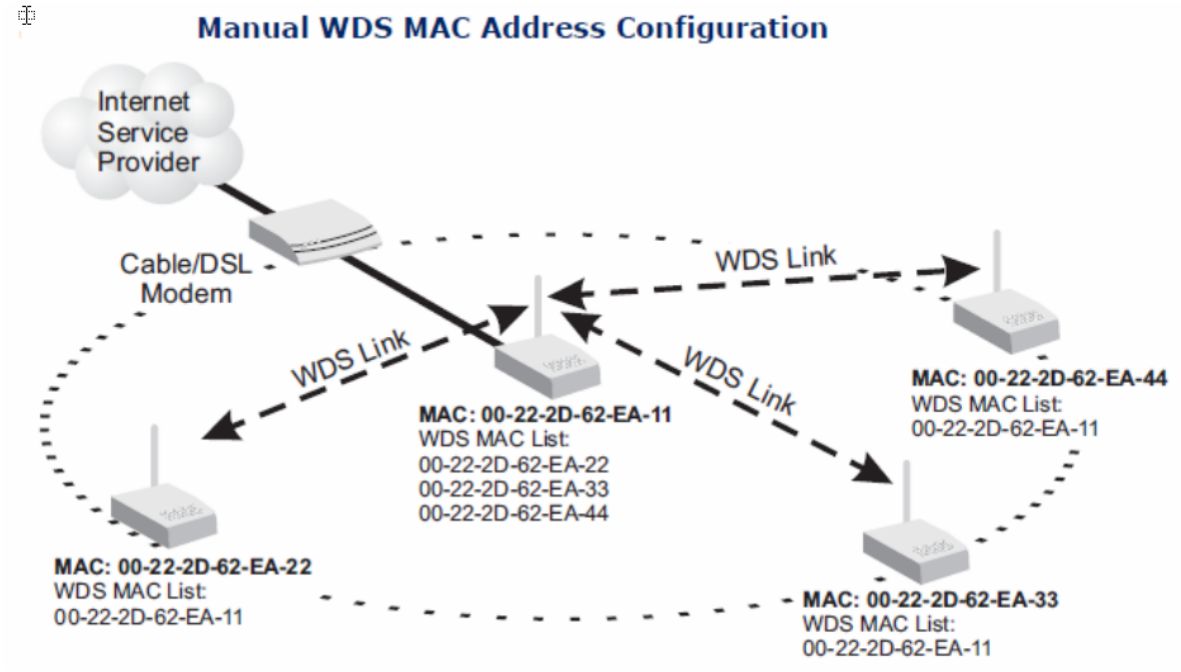


Figure3.5.4-2

A WDS link between two units can be configured in any of the following Operation Mode combinations:

1. Both units in a link are configured as Router Mode.

2. One unit in a link is configured in Router Mode and the other in Bridge Mode.

3. Both units in a link are configured as Bridge Mode.

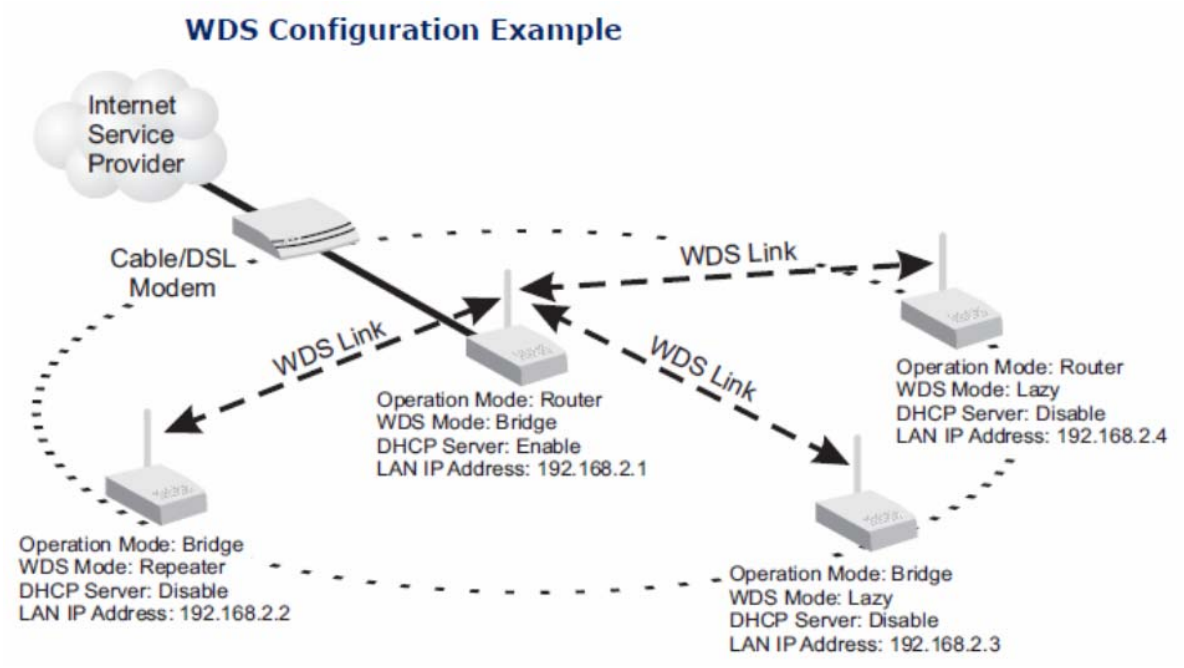


Figure3.5.4-3.

When two or more units in the WDS network are set to Router Mode, be sure to check these settings:

- Be sure each unit is configured with a different LAN IP address.
- Be sure that only one unit has an Internet access on its WAN port.
- Be sure the DHCP server is enabled only on one unit. When one unit is providing Internet access, enable the DHCP server on that unit.

Note: When using WDS Lazy mode in the network, at least one unit must be set to Bridge or Repeater mode.

a) WDS Mode

Repeater Mode.

Repeater Mode: If the Repeater mode be selected, set up Wireless MAC address to each other to enable WDS function.

Operates as a wireless repeater, extending the range for remote wireless clients and connecting them to an AP connected to the wired network. The MAC addresses of WDS peers must be configured on the 3G Mobile Wireless Router.

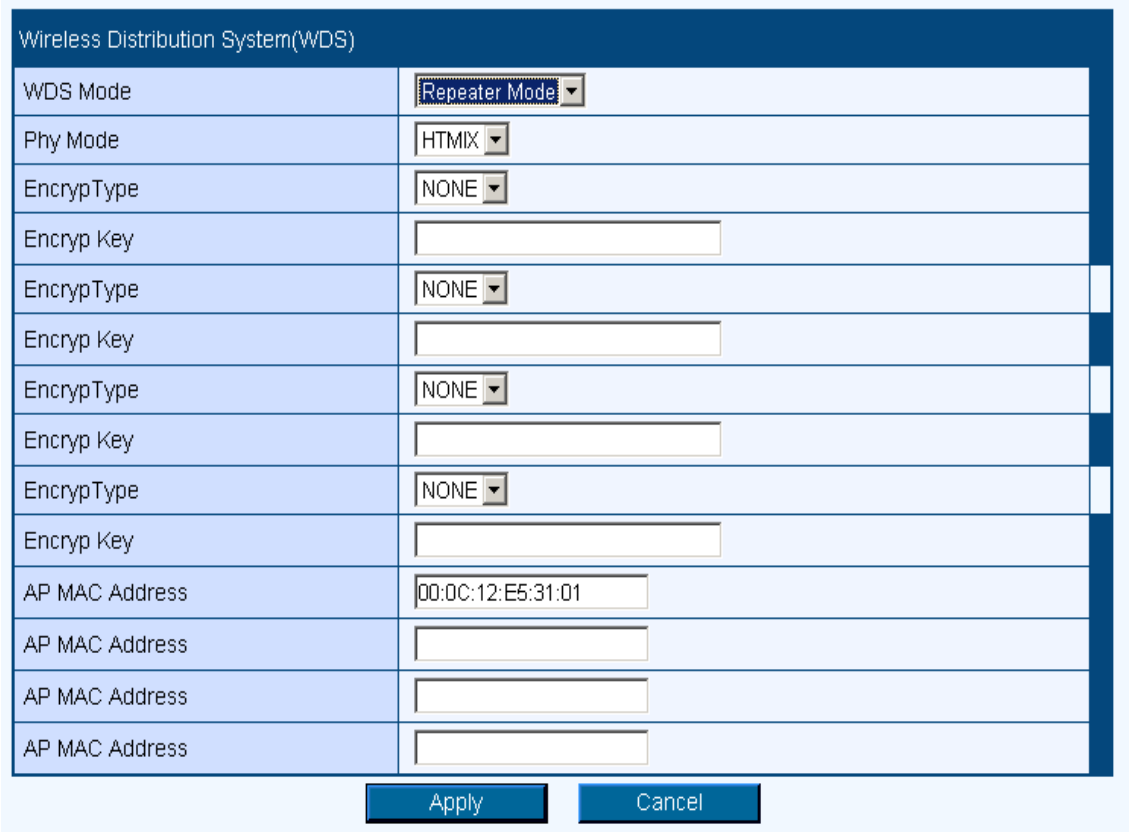


Figure3.5.4-4 Repeater Mode.

Phy Mode: Select the option in the drop-down list to enable CCK, OFDM, or HTMIX for physical layer transceivers. The radio media coding used on all WDS links. CCK corresponds to 11b, OFDM corresponds to 11g, and HTMIX corresponds to 11n.

b) WDS Mode – Bridge Mode.

- **Bridge Mode:** In this mode, you can write the BSSID to the label, and submit "**Apply**" and link another wireless network.

C) WDS Mode – Lazy Mode.

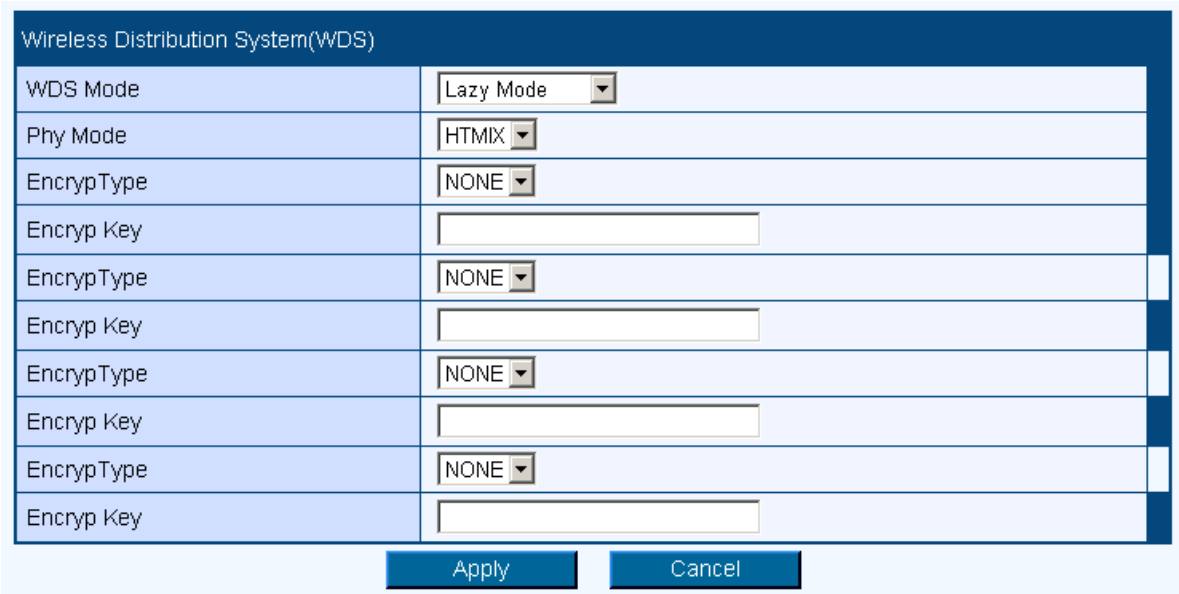


Figure3.5.4-5 Lazy Mode

Lazy Mode:

Operates in an automatic mode that detects and learns WDS peer addresses from received WDS packets, without the need to configure a WDS MAC list entry. This feature allows the Wireless Router to associate with other Wireless Routers in the network and use their WDS MAC list. Lazy mode requires one other Wireless Router within the wireless network that is configured in Bridge or Repeater mode, and has a configured MAC address list.

3.5.5 WPS.

- Click "**Wireless Settings**" -> "**WPS**" into the setup page. WPS (Wi-Fi Protected Setup) is used to expand wireless coverage area.
- By the WPS function, a Wi-Fi adapter can simply and quickly get in line with the SOLARspeed 3G router.

- You should not choose the Security mode and security password. On this page, you can modify the WPS settings.
- WPS can make your client automatically synchronize with the AP setting, and establish connection.

Figure3.5.5-1 Wi-Fi Protected Setup

WPS: enable or disable WPS. (**The default setting is Disable**)

After enabling WPS, you can configure the parameters related to WPS. Select Enable then click Apply to use WPS (Wi-Fi Protected Setup) function, and then push physical WPS button on Wireless Router to make a WPS connection.

Figure 3.5.5-2 Wi-Fi Protected setting

WPS Summary: Shows the information of WPS current status, configured, SSID, authentication mode, and pre-shared key.

Click on Reset OOB button to Reset WPS AP to the OOB (out of box) configuration.

Item	Show	Description
WPS Current Status :	Configured/Idle	After enabling the WPS function, if there is connection the status will show Configured. Otherwise, the status will show Idle.
WPS Configured:	Yes/No	If WPS configured, here shows Yes, otherwise, NO.
WPS SSID :	Wireless-N	Shows the Wireless Router network name.
WPS Auth Mode :	Keep Alive parameters	Shows the Wireless Router network security Mode. Please go to the configuration page “Wireless Setting” - > “Security” to set up the WPS security.
WPS Encryp Type :	None/…	Shows the Wireless Router network Encryp Type. The encryption type supports TKIP, AES and TKIP/AES.
WPS Default Key Index: :	1~4	Shows the WEP default key (1~4)
WPS Key(ASCII)		Shows the WPS security keys (ASCII). The key can be used to ensure the security of the wireless network.
AP PIN AP PIN		Shows the AP’s PIN code (Personal Identification Number) that the enrollee should enter the registrar’s PIN code to make a connection.

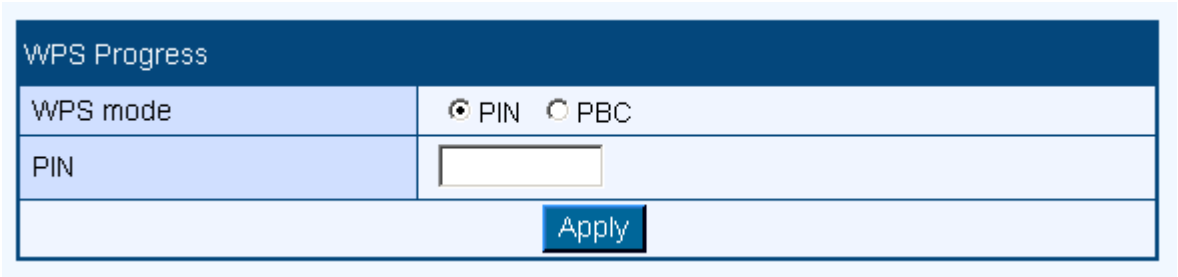


Figure 3.5.5-3 WPS Progress setting

WPS Progress: Show the WPS current status.

Item	Show	Description
WPS Mode :	PIN / PBC	Provide two types: **PIN** (Personal Identification Number) **PBC** (Push-Button Configuration)
PIN:		If selecting PIN mode as the WPS Config method, you need to enter a wireless client's PIN code in the field and keep the same code in the WPS client.

WPS Status: Show the WPS current status.

Figure 3.5.5-4 WPS Status interface

Here shows the current status of the WPS. If there is connection the status shows WSC Success, otherwise, the status shows Idle.

3.5.6 Station List.

Click "**Wireless Setting**" -> "**Station List**" into the page, here shows the station information that connected with the 3G Wireless-N Router.

- MAC Address: Displays the MAC address of the client connecting to wireless router through wireless connections.
- BW : Displays the current frequency bandwidth the wireless client used.

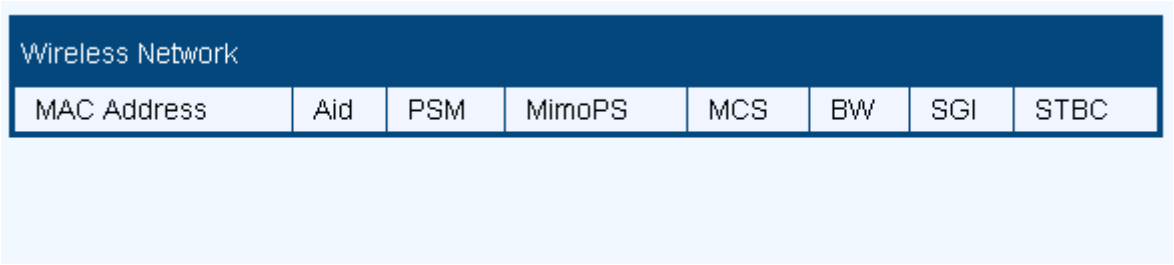


Figure3.5.6 Wireless station list.

3.6 DHCP Server

DHCP stands for Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol. It is a protocol for assigning dynamic IP addresses "**automatically**." With a DHCP Server there is no need to manually assign an IP Address.

3G Wireless-N Router in factory default configuration into a DHCP server for LAN computer dynamic assign IP addresses, subnet mask, gateways, and the DNS server and other information. In opening a DHCP server simultaneously, and please send your computer to the TCP/IP protocol is set to "**automatic gain IP address**" and "**automatic gain DNS server addresses**".

Note: In order to communicate with this Wireless Router, you have to configure the IP addresses of your computer to make it compatible with the device. The router supports DHCP server and it is enabled as default. Users that configure your IP address as "Obtain an IP address automatically" may skip the following IP configuration instruction.

3.6.1 DHCP Server Setting.

Click "**DHCP Server**" -> "**DHCP Server**" into the page, You could enable/disable DHCP server and configure parameters here. When this service is enable, devices connected to the system can obtain an IP address automatically.

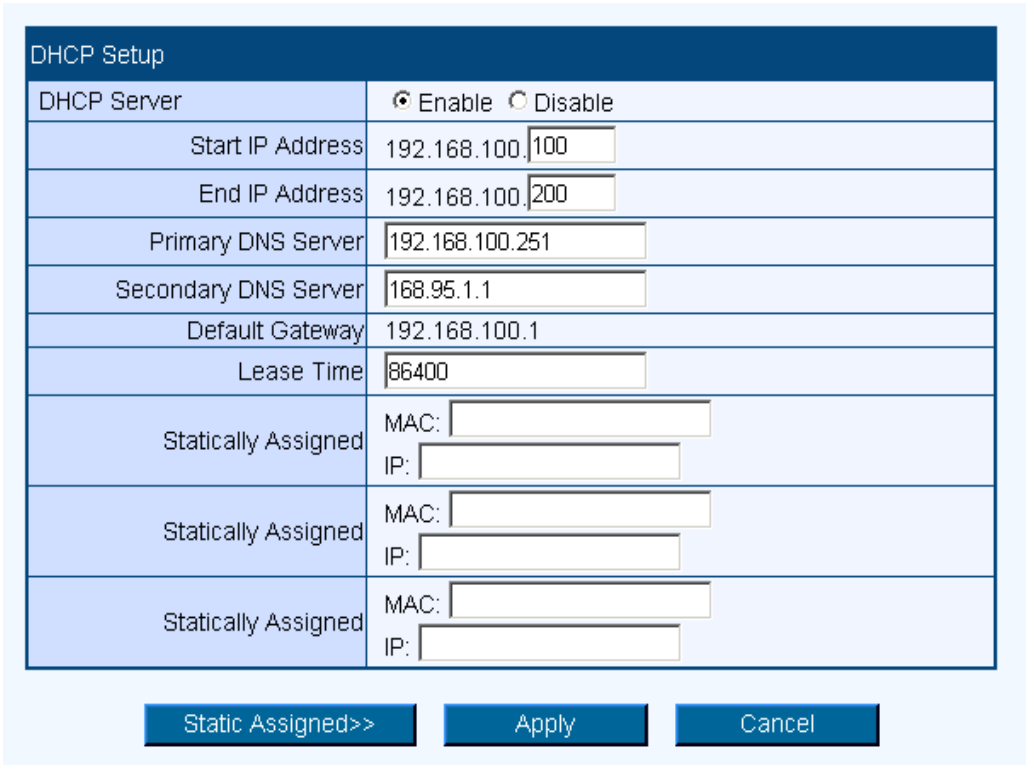


Figure 3.6.1 DHCP Server setting.

- **DHCP Server**: Check Enable button to activate this function or Disable to deactivate this service.
- **Start IP Address / End IP Address**: Specify the range of IP addresses to be used by the DHCP server when assigning IP address to clients.
- The default range IP address is **192.168.0.100 to 192.168.0.200.**
- **Primary DNS Server**: Enter IP address of the first DNS server, this field is required.
- **Secondary DNS Server**: Enter IP address of the second DNS server; this is optional.
- **Default Gateway**: Shows the network default gateway. The Default IP is the IP of your Router LAN port.
- **Lease Time:** Enter a valid time for the use of the IP addresses distributed by the DHCP server. In current period, the server does not distribute this IP address to other hosts. (Default is 86400s)
- **Statically Assigned:** Here you can assign a specifically static IP address to the client. Enter the MAC address of the client that you want to assign the below IP address.

Change these settings as described here and click "**Apply**" button to you're your changes.

3.6.2 DHCP Clients.

Click "**DHCP Server**" -> "**DHCP Clients**" into the page, DHCP Client list displays the information on connected client stations that have been assigned IP addresses from the DHCP address pool. You can view the related information of the IP addresses that are assigned statically and used in the network.

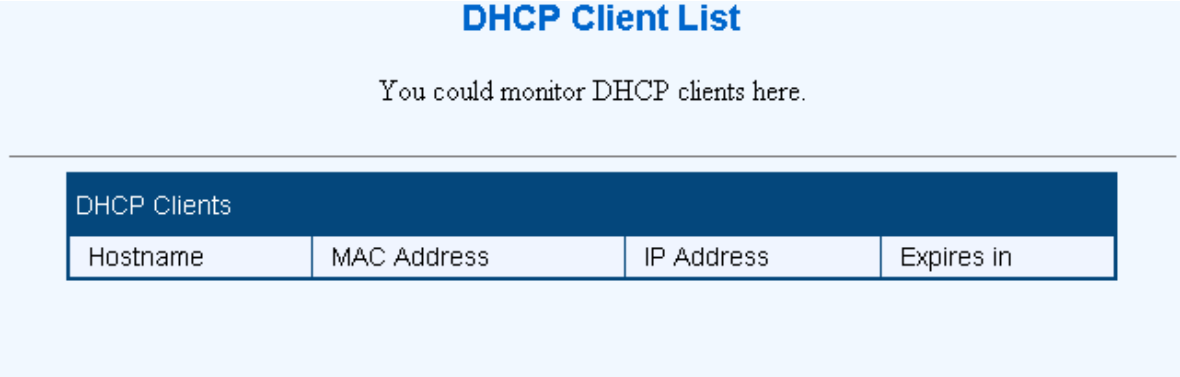


Figure3.6.2 DHCP Client List.

3.7 Firewall

Click the certain items, then you can do the corresponding function setting. All the options will be explained below the function.

3.7.1 MAC/IP/Port Filtering.

Click "**Firewall**" -> "**MAC/IP/Port Filtering**" into the page. You could enable/disable MAC/IP/Port Filtering here.

MAC/IP/Port filtering allows the unit to permit, deny or proxy traffic through its MAC addresses, IP addresses and ports.

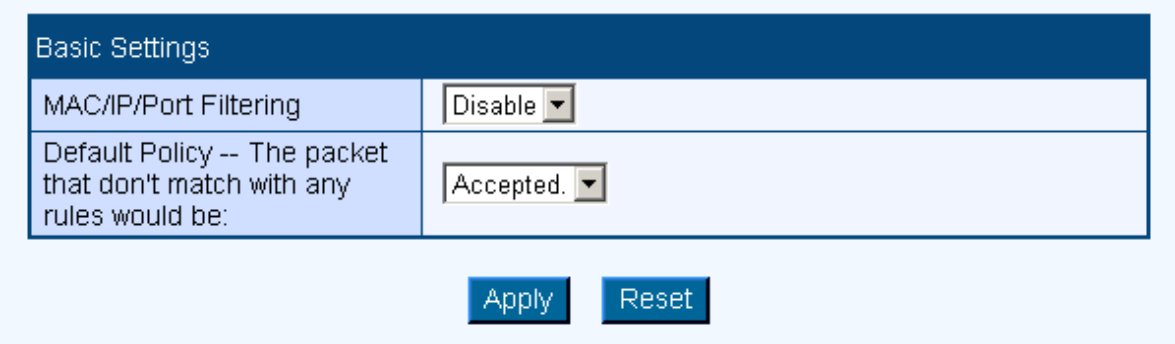


Figure3.7.1-1 MAC/IP/Port Filter setting.

✧ **MAC/IP/Port Filtering**: Enables or disables the function. (Default: Disable).

✧ **Default Policy:** When MAC/IP/Port Filtering is enabled, the default policy will be enabled. If you set the default policy to "**Dropped**", all incoming packets that don't match the rules will be dropped. If the policy is set to "**Accepted**," all incoming packets that don't match the rules are accepted. (**Default: Dropped)**

Change these settings as described here and click "**Apply**" button to you're your changes.

When MAC/IP/Port Filtering is enabled, you can enter the MAC address, IP address, Port and etc.

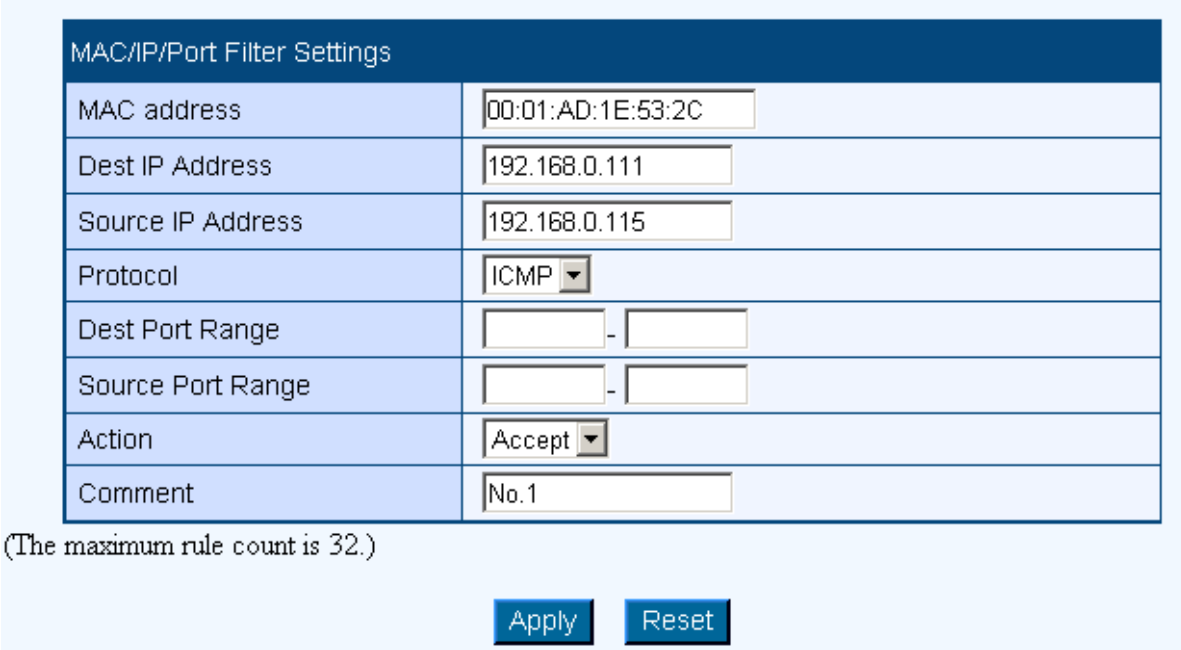


Figure3.7.1-2 MAC/IP/Port filter setting

- **MAC address:** Fill out the MAC address that you wish to filter.
- **Dest IP Address:** Fill in the destination IP address that you wish to filter.
- **Source IP Address:** Fill in the source IP address that you wish to filter.
- **Protocol:** Select the protocol type of TCP, UDP or ICMP.
- **Dest Port Range:** Fill in the destination port range that you wish to filter.
- **Source Port Range:** Fill in the source port range that you wish to filter.
- **Action:** Accept or Drop the action.
- **Comment:** Input any text to describe this mapping.

Change these settings as described here and click "**Apply**" button to you're your changes. You can view the current configured rules at the bellow table. To delete a rule, check the box in front of the rule and click "**Delete Selected**" button.

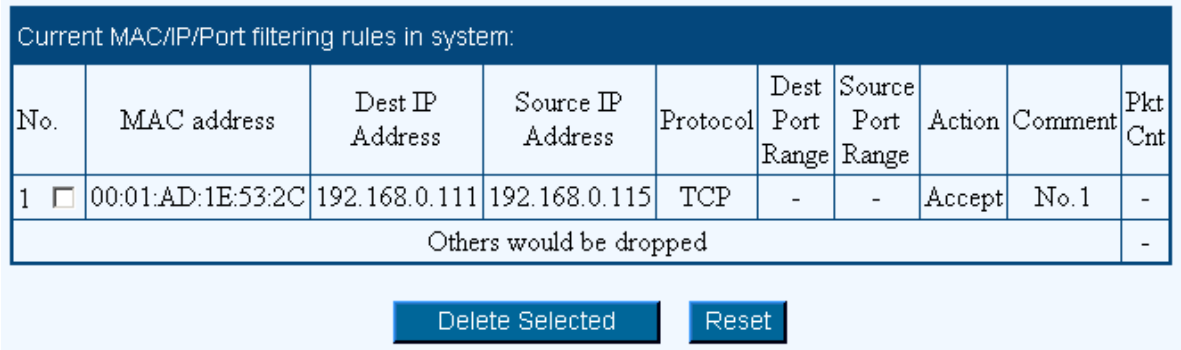


Figure3.7.1-3 Current MAC/IP/Port filter rules.

3.7.2 Port Forwarding (Virtual Server Settings).

Virtual Server (sometimes referred to as Port Forwarding) is the act of forwarding a network port from one network node to another. This technique can allow an external user to reach a port on a private IP address (inside a LAN) from the outside through a NAT-enabled router. (**Maximum 32 entries are allowed**.)

- **Virtual Server Setting:** Enable or Disable the Virtual Server. (Default is Disable).
- **IP Address:** Enter the IP address of the client that are designated to a virtual server.
- **Port Range:** Enter the start/end port number which is usually open for some special application service. Widely used in P2P applications (such as: BT and KaZaA, Gnutella, WinMX, eMule), network video etc.
- **Protocol:** Choose the protocol for this rule. It can be UDP, TCP or both.

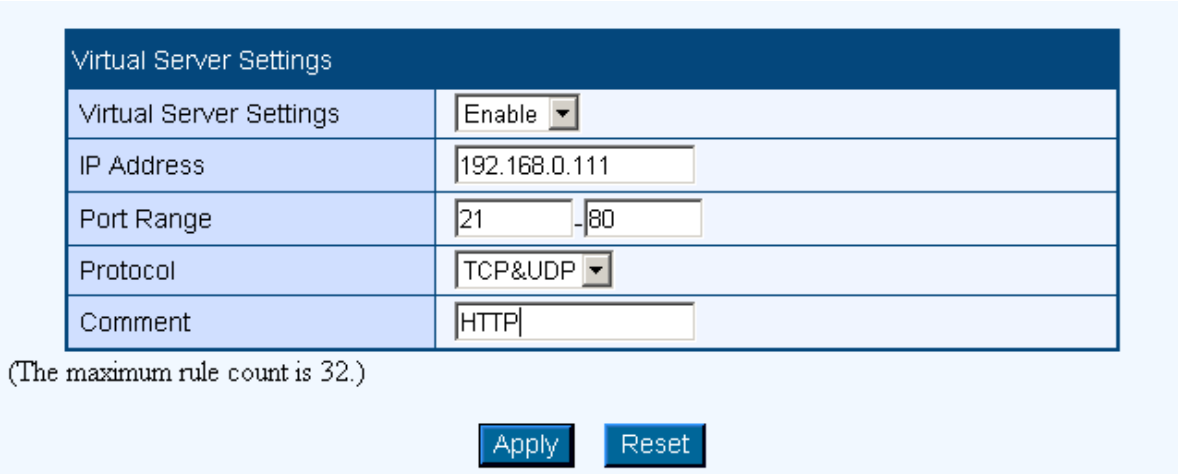


Figure3.7.2-1 virtual server setting.

Change these settings as described here and click “Apply” button to you’re your changes. You can view the current configured rules at the bellow table.

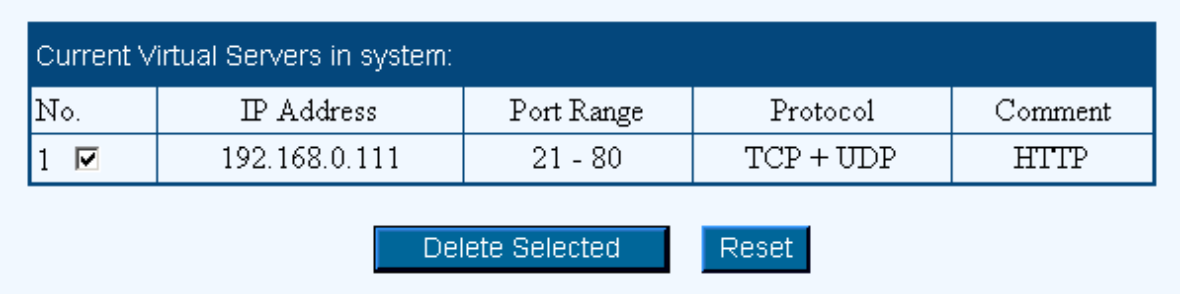


Figure3.7.2-2 virtual servers in system

Common Protocol Port:

1. AUTH (port: 113)

2. FTP (port: 21)

3. ISAKMP (port: 500)

4. Email(POP3) (port: 110)

5. Email(SMTP) (port: 25)

6. Email(IMAP4) (port: 143)

7. PPTP (port: 1723)

8. TELNET (port: 23)

9. WEB(http) (port: 80)

10. WEB(https) (port: 443)

11. NetMeeting (port: 1720)

3.7.3 DMZ

After setting the LAN DMZ host, the host will be fully exposed to the wide area network, unlimited two-way communication can be achieved.

When specific settings, enter the local network host designated as the DMZ IP address, and then you can select "**Enable**" and click "**Apply**".

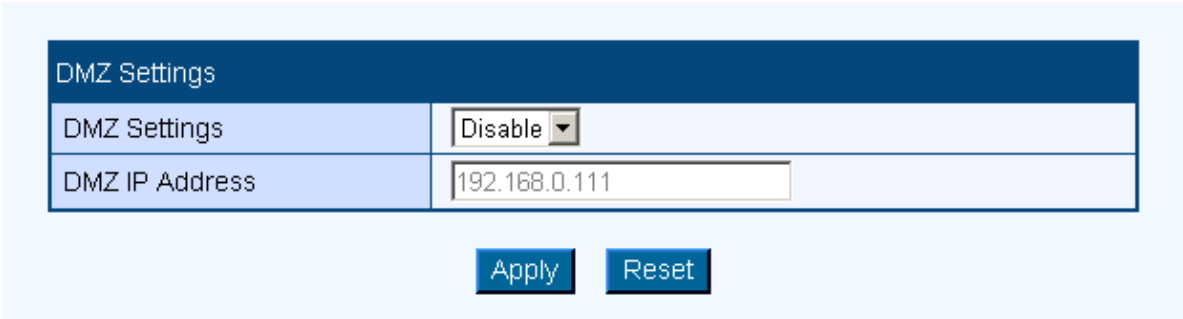


Figure3.7.3 DMZ Setting

3.7.4 System Security.

To protect the security of the network, the router denies remote management (via the wide area network), disable Ping from WAN Filter and disable Stateful Packet Inspection (SPI).

Figure 3.7.4 system security setting.

The following items are displayed on this page:

- **Remote Management:** Denies or allows management access to the router through the WAN interface. (**Default: Deny**)
- **Ping from WAN Filter:** When enabled, the router does not respond to ping packets received on the WAN port. (**Default: Allow**)
- **Stateful Packet Inspection (SPI):** The Stateful Packet Inspection(SPI) firewall protects your network and computers against attacks an intrusions. A stateful packet firewall looks at packet contents to check the traffic may involve some type of security risk. (**Default: Enable**).

3.7.5 Content Filtering.

Through the router's content filtering function, you can easily mask a malicious Web site outside the local network. For all users, facing a complex network environment, in order to protect network security, content filtering is essential for the Web.

Webs Content Filter: Can filter Proxy/Java or ActiveX.

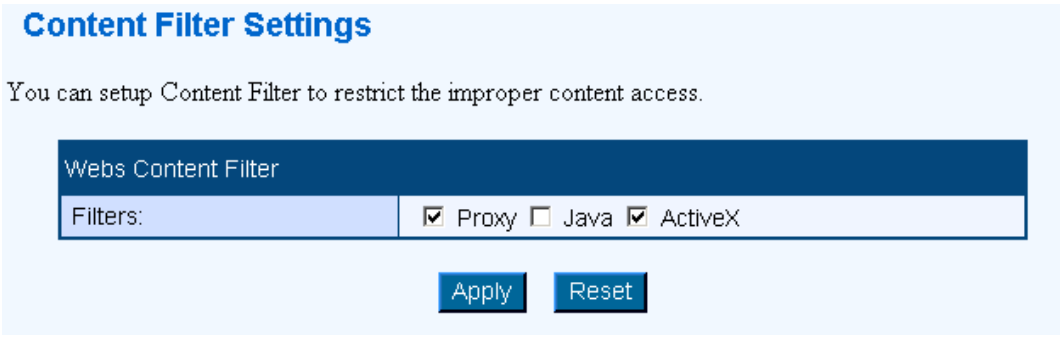


Figure3.7.5-1 Content Filter Setting

Webs URL Filter Settings.

Current Webs URL Filter Settings: It shows the current URL records in the filter.
To delete one record, check it and then click the delete button.

Add a URL filter: Input the URL to filter and click "**Add**" button to apply.
For example, input the URL "www.test.com" to the filter to block it, so this URL can't be browsed by the clients in the local network.

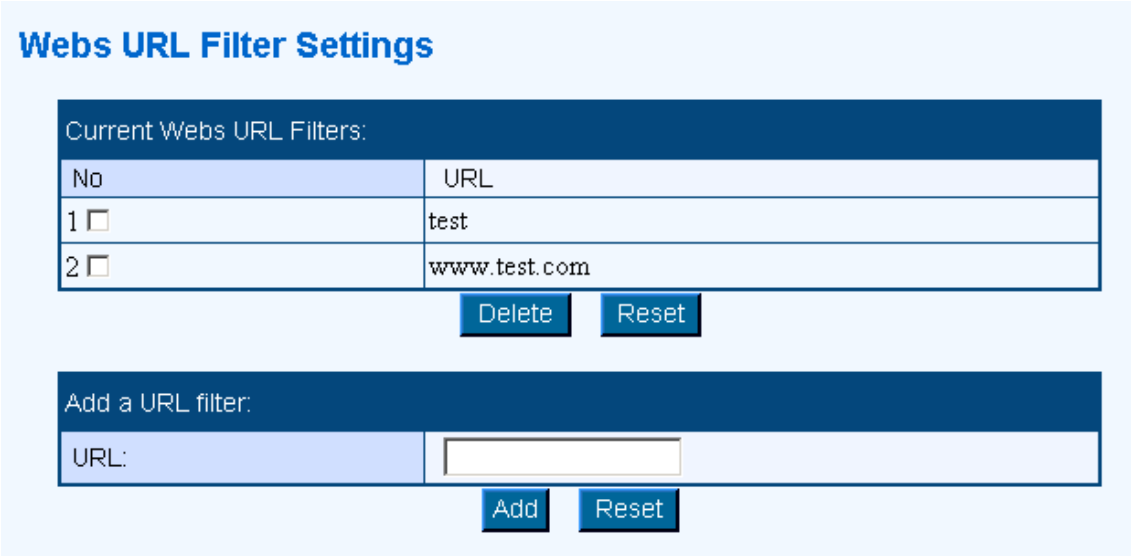


Figure3.7.5-2 Webs URL Filter settings

Webs Host Filter Settings.

Current Website Host Filters: It shows the current website host records in the filter. To delete one record, check it and then click the delete button.

Add a Host (keyword) Filter: Input the Host (keyword) to filter and click "Add" button to apply.

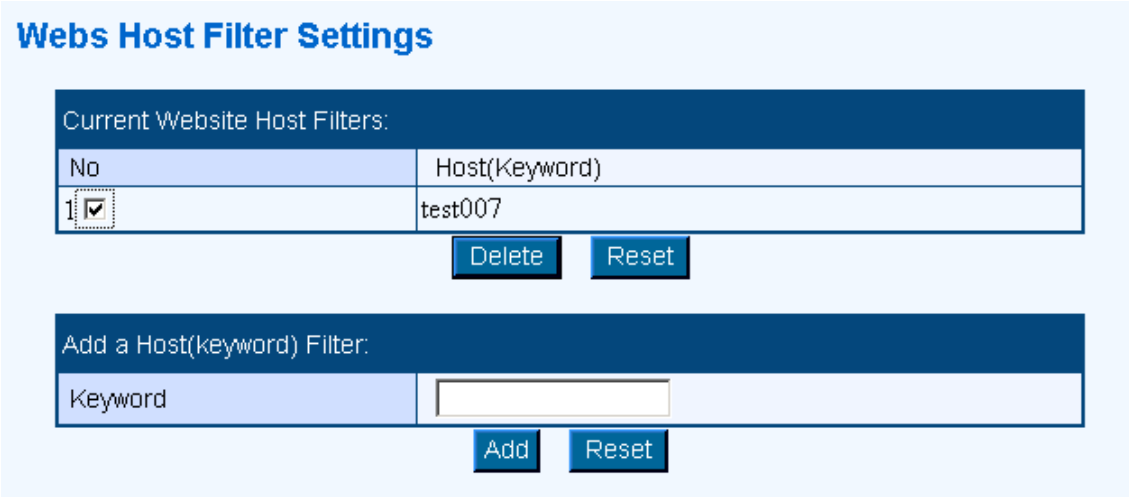


Figure3.7.5-3 Webs Host Filter settings

3.8 Administration.

Administration Configuration contains the following sections:

- ✧ Operation Mode.
- ✧ Management.
- ✧ Upgrade Firmware.
- ✧ System Security.

Settings Management:

- ✧ Status.
- ✧ Statistics.
- ✧ System Log.

Click the certain items, then you can do the corresponding function setting. All the options will be explained below the function.

2.8.1 Operation Mode.

3.8.2 Click "**Administration**" ->"**Operation Mode**" into the page. You could choose the router's operation mode from the Bridge, Gateway, Ethernet Converter and AP Client.

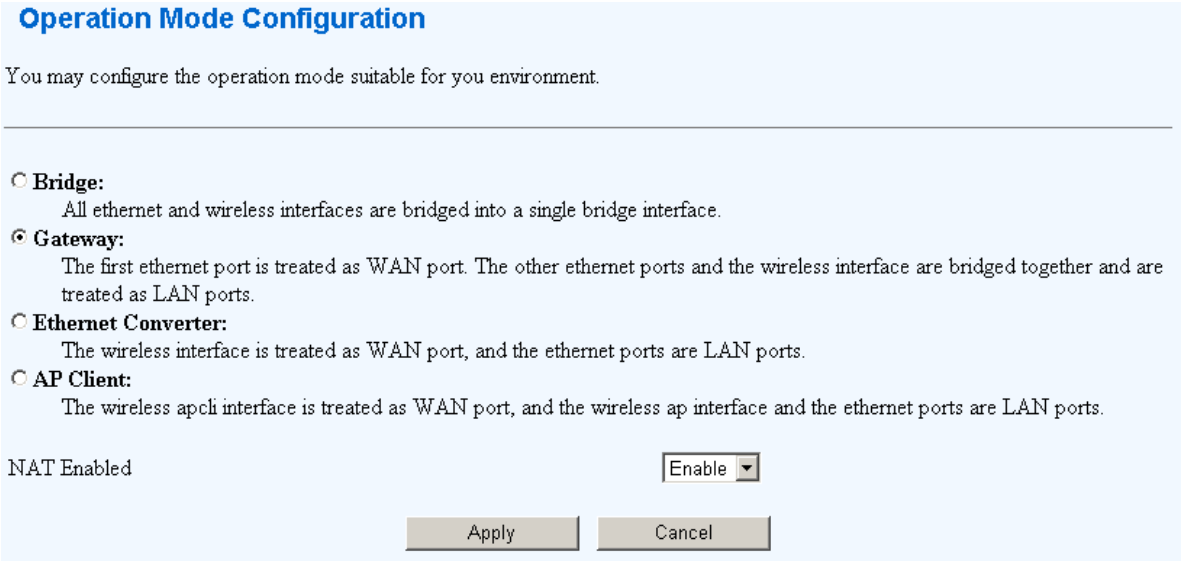

Operation Mode Configuration
You may configure the operation mode suitable for you environment.
Bridge:
All ethernet and wireless interfaces are bridged into a single bridge interface.
Gateway:
The first ethernet port is treated as WAN port. The other ethernet ports and the wireless interface are bridged together and are treated as LAN ports.
Ethernet Converter:
The wireless interface is treated as WAN port, and the ethernet ports are LAN ports.
AP Client:
The wireless apcli interface is treated as WAN port, and the wireless ap interface and the ethernet ports are LAN ports.
NAT Enabled
Enable
Apply
Cancel

Figure3.8.1 Operation Mode

- **Bridge**: In the bridge mode, AP acts as a hub.
- **Gateway**: In the gateway mode, the router allows routing between WAN and LAN, or WAN and WLAN.
- **Ethernet Converter**: In the Ethernet Converter mode, all the Ethernet interfaces can access the Internet by wireless routing.
- **AP Client**: In the AP Client mode, the wireless ap client interface is treated as WAN port, and the wireless ap interface and the Ethernet ports are LAN ports.
- **NAT**: Network address translation. In the gateway mode and AP client mode, this function is used. After enabling NAT, it can provide address translation between the interior network and the exterior network for LAN and wireless network.

3.8.2 Management.

Click "**Administration**" -> "**Management**" into the page. You may configure administrator account and password, NTP settings, and Dynamic DNS settings here.

✓ **Language Settings:** Select language which you want, then click "**Apply**". The router support English. The default is English.

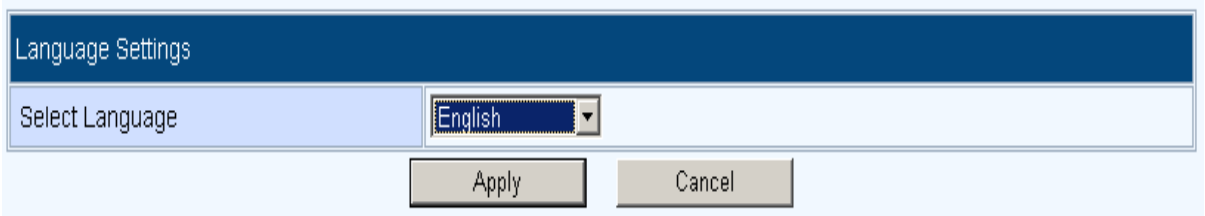


Figure3.8.3-1 Language Setting.

✓ **Administrator Settings:** Set the account and password to set and manage the Wireless Device. The default value is "**admin**" and "**admin**".

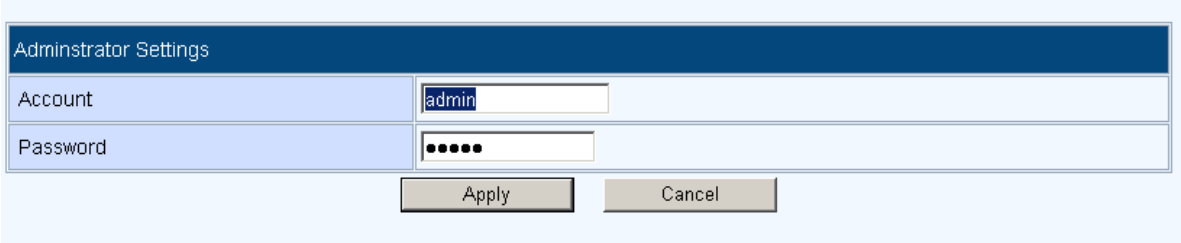


Figure3.8.3-2 Administrator Setting

Note: To protect access to the network security, you need to configure a new Administrator's password as soon as possible. After changing the password, you must use the new password to login the router Web management page. If you lose the password, you can load the router back to factory defaults.

- **NTP Settings -** You can choose to manually set the time and also choose to access from the Internet standard GMT time.

Time setting mode:

- **Manually:** First, choose your time zone, and then fill in the appropriate column the date and time, finally click the "**Apply**" button to complete the system time settings.
- **Automatically:** First of all, please connect to the Internet, then select your time zone, finally click the "**Sync with host**" button to get GMT time from the Internet.

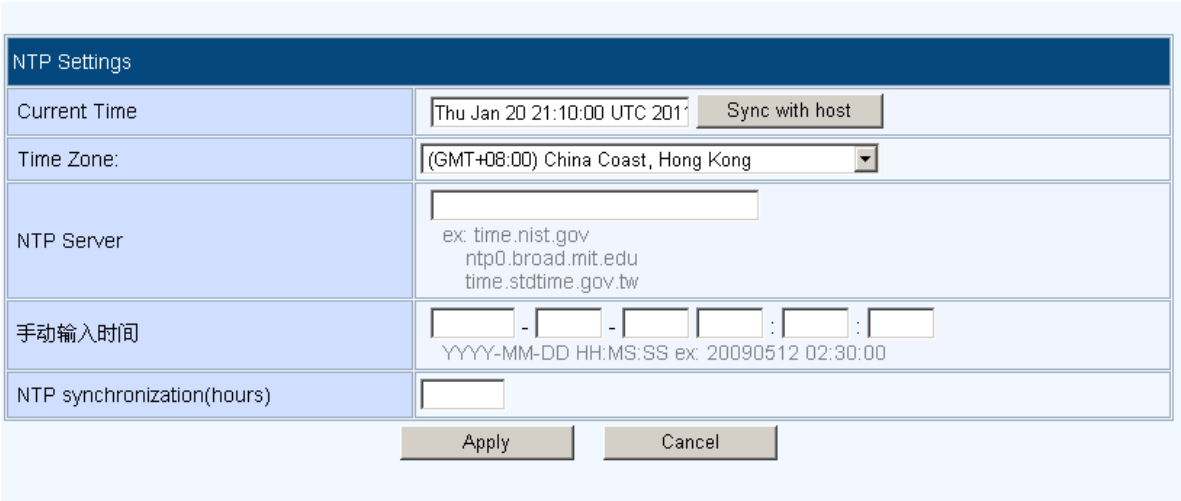


Figure3.8.3-3 NTP Setting

Current Time: Click Sync with host button to synchronize the time with the host PC.
Time Zone: Select the time zone area that you located from the pull-down list.
NTP Server: Enter the Network Time Protocol Server here.
NTP synchronization: The device will synchronize time with the server according to the hour(s) that entered.

Note:

1. After turning off the router, the time information will be lost. Only when connected to the Internet at the next time you boot, the router will automatically obtain the GMT time.
2. You must get GMT time or set the system time manually on this page, the router's other functions (such as firewalls) have a effect in the time limit.

3.8.3 Upgrade Firmware.

Click "**Administration**" -> "**Upgrade Firmware**" into the page.
You can upgrade the firmware in this page. Upgrading router firmware can be updated more and more stable functionality. You can obtain the latest version firmware from the suppliers.

Click the "**Browse...**" button to select the correct new firmware, and then click the "**Apply**" button. System begins to upgrade firmware. After upgrading firmware, system reboots and automatically enters the Web page.

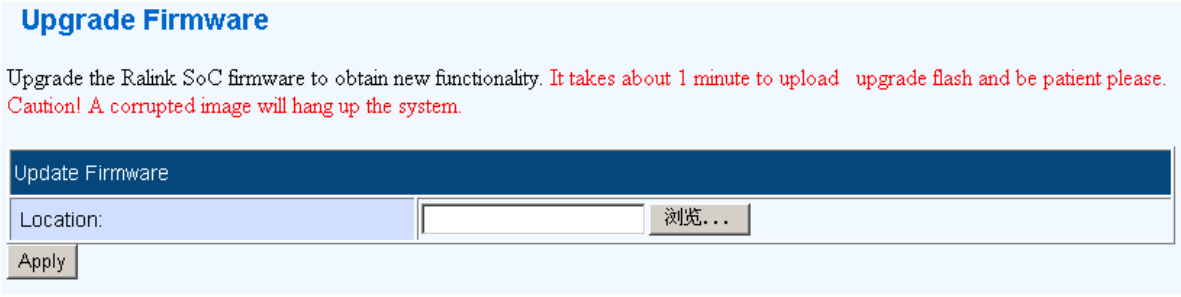

Upgrade Firmware
Upgrade the Ralink SoC firmware to obtain new functionality. It takes about 1 minute to upload upgrade flash and be patient please.
Caution! A corrupted image will hang up the system.
Update Firmware
Location:
浏览...
Apply

Figure3.8.4-1 Upgrade Firmware interface

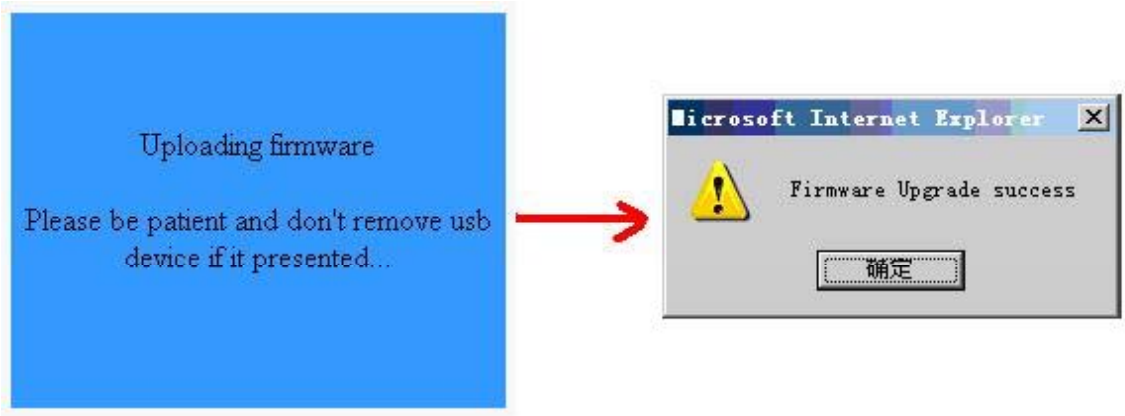

Uploading firmware
Please be patient and don't remove usb device if it presented...
Microsoft Internet Explorer
Firmware Upgrade success
确定

Figure3.8.4-2 Upgrade Firmware

Note: Upgrading process takes 1 to 2 minutes. During upgrading, don't cut off power or press the Reset button. Otherwise the router firmware could upgrade failed or router damaged.

3.8.4 Settings Management.

- Click "**Administration**" -> "**Settings Management**" into the page. You might save system settings by exporting them to a configuration file, restore them by importing the file, or reset them to factory default.
- By export settings, the router's setup file which is stored in your computer can be used for the next.
- Before upgrading router firmware or importing a new settings file, you'd better export the router's original configuration, so that prevent the loss of the original configuration parameters in the process.
- By import settings, you can reload the configuration file from your computer.
- If you need to configure multiple routers with same setting, then you can first configure a router and export the settings, finally import settings in this page.

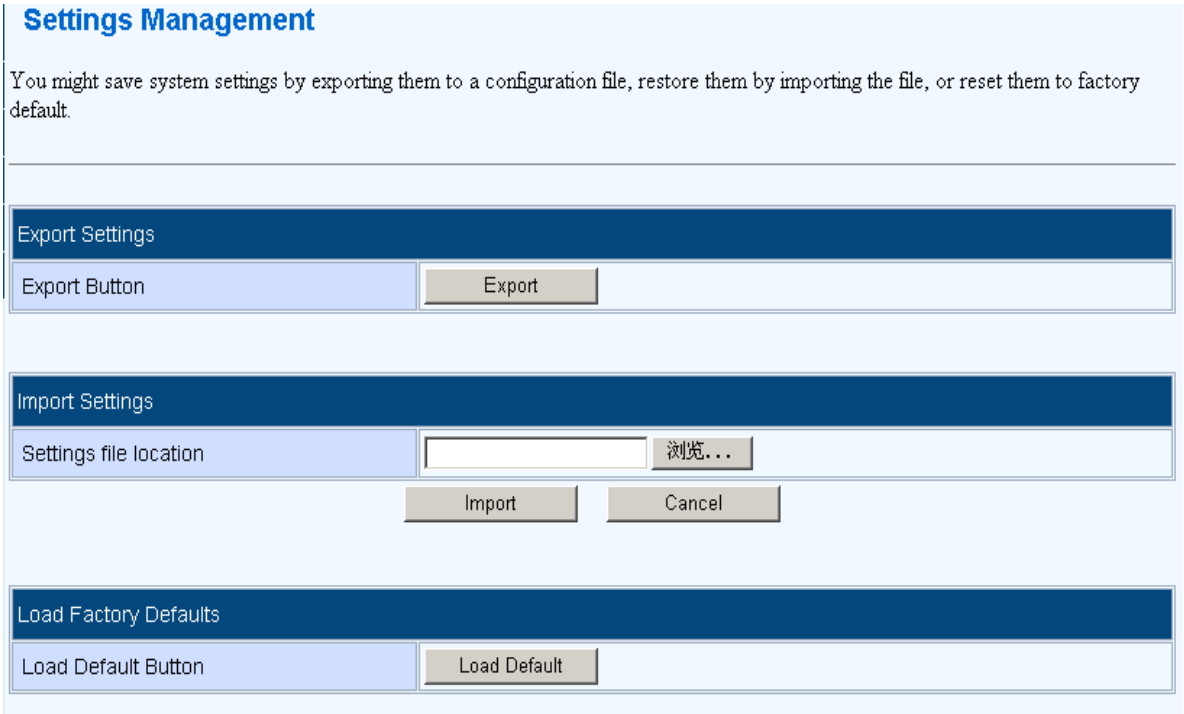


Figure3.8.5 setting management

Export Settings: Click the "**Export**" button to save the current device settings to located computer.

Import Settings: Click the "**Browse…**" button, find and select the settings file on your computer, and then click the "**Import**" button to use the device settings that previous saved.

Load Factory Defaults: Click to "**Load Default**" button to restores the factory defaults.

Note: After restoring the factory settings, all your current settings are lost, the setting will be default.

Account：admin **Password：admin**

LAN IP Address：192.168.0.1 **Subnet Mask：**255.255.255.0

3.8.5 Status.

Click "**Administration**" -> "**Status**" into the page.

The Access Point Status page displays basic system information, Internet Configurations and Local Network settings.

Access Point Status

Let's take a look at the status of Ralink SoC Platform.

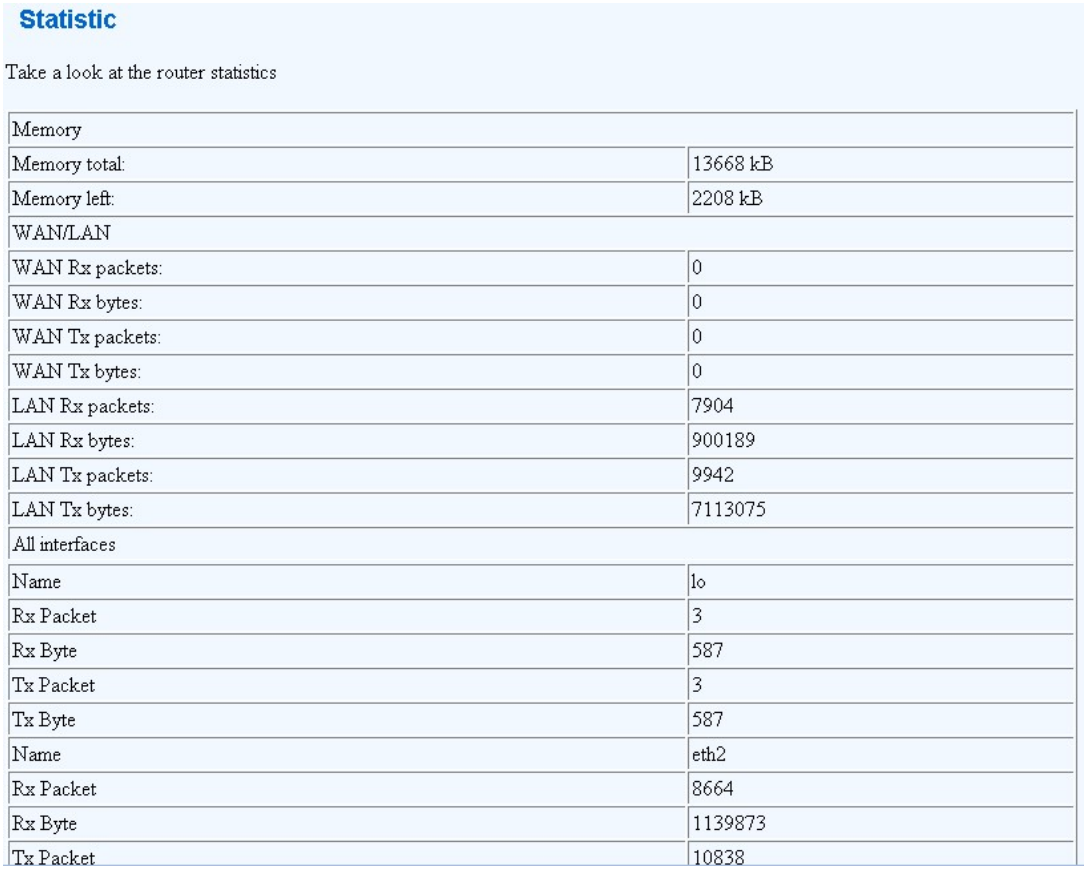
System Info	
firmware version	ver 3.4
hardware version	ver 2.0
System Up Time	8 mins, 53 secs
Internet Configurations	
Connected Type	DHCP
3G modem type	
connect status	off line
3G Modem status	Modem not found
Signal strength	0
WAN IP Address	
Subnet Mask	
Default Gateway	
Primary Domain Name Server	
Secondary Domain Name Server	
MAC Address	00:08:E5:A0:13:A8
Local Network	
Local IP Address	192.168.100.1
Local Netmask	255.255.255.0
MAC Address	00:08:E5:A0:13:A6

Figure3.8.6 router's running status

- ✓ **System Info:** Displays the basic system information in both Bridge and Router Modes.
  - ✧ **firmware version:** the version number of the current router software.
  - ✧ **hardware version:** the version number of the current router hardware.
  - ✧ **System Up Time:** length of time the router has been up, specified in hours, minutes and seconds.
- ✓ **Internet Configurations:** Displays the basic WAN information
  - ✧ **Connected Type:** Displays the WAN connected mode.
  - ✧ **Modem Type:** the type of 3G Modem.
  - ✧ **Connected Status:** the status of the 3G net.
  - ✧ **3G Modem Status:** the status of the 3G Modem. If the modem is properly connected to the router, it shows "**modem found**", otherwise, it shows "**modem not found**"
  - ✧ **Signal Strength:** the signal strength of the 3G net.
  - ✧ **WAN IP Address:** the IP address for the 3G wireless-N Router's LAN ports.
  - ✧ **Subnet Mask:** The mask that identifies the host address bits used for routing to the WAN port.
  - ✧ **Default Gateway:** The default gateway is the IP address of the router for the CPE, which is used if the requested destination address is not on the local subnet.
  - ✧ **Primary Domain Name Server:** the Primary DNS server provided by your ISP.
  - ✧ **Secondary Domain Name Server:** the Secondary DNS server provided by your ISP.
  - ✧ **MAC Address:** The shared physical layer address for the router's WAN ports.
- ✓ **Local Network:** Displays the basic LAN information.
  - ✧ **Local IP Address:** the IP address for the 3G wireless-N Router's LAN ports.
  - ✧ **Local Netmask:** The mask that identifies the host address bits used for routing to the LAN port.
  - ✧ **MAC Address:** The shared physical layer address for the 3G wireless-N Router's LAN ports.

3.8.6 Statistic.

Click "**Administration**" -> "**Statistic**" into the page. The Statistic page displays the received and transmitted packets for all interfaces, memory.



Statistic

Take a look at the router statistics

Memory	
Memory total:	13668 kB
Memory left:	2208 kB
WAN/LAN	
WAN Rx packets:	0
WAN Rx bytes:	0
WAN Tx packets:	0
WAN Tx bytes:	0
LAN Rx packets:	7904
LAN Rx bytes:	900189
LAN Tx packets:	9942
LAN Tx bytes:	7113075
All interfaces	
Name	lo
Rx Packet	3
Rx Byte	587
Tx Packet	3
Tx Byte	587
Name	eth2
Rx Packet	8664
Rx Byte	1139873
Tx Packet	10838

Figure3.8.6 statistic information.

Memory: Displays the total and available memory of the system.
WAN: Displays the received and transmitted packets by the WAN port.
LAN: Displays the received and transmitted packets by the LAN ports.

3.8.7 System Log.

Click "**Administration**" -> **System Log**" into the page.
The System Log page displays the system log content of the router, you can query the logs for what happened on the router system events.
Click "**Refresh**" button to update the log content; click "**Clear**" button to review the log content.

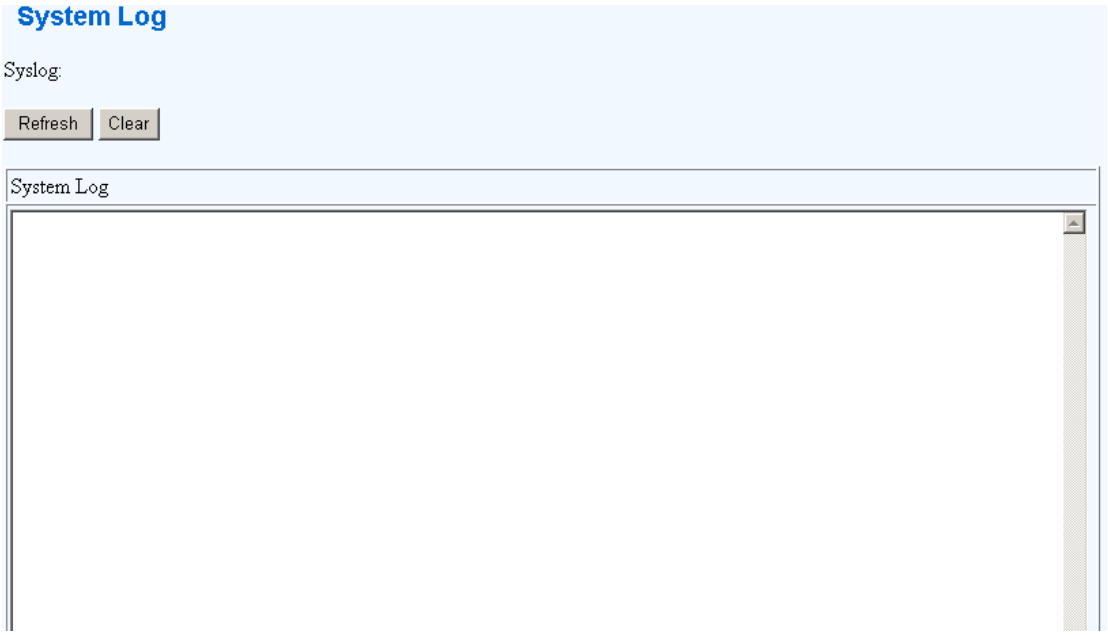


Figure3.8.7 System Log.

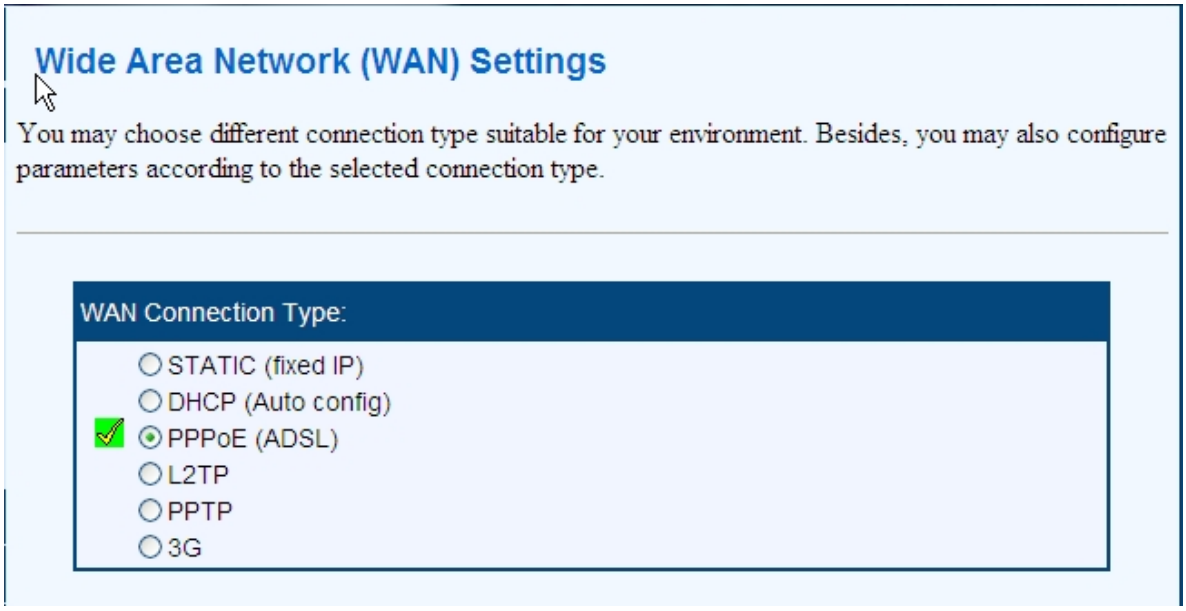
Appendix

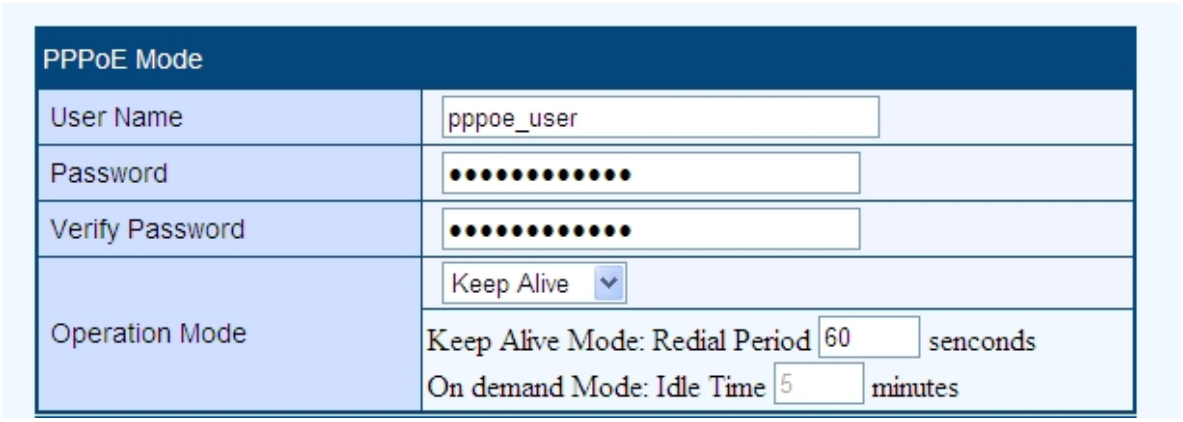
WAN Setting

This section covers the other options for WAN configuration which are generally shown for completeness.

PPPoE (ADSL)

Select PPPoE (ADSL) for the WAN port, you can configure the following parameters to PPPoE dial up through a DSL modem.


Wide Area Network (WAN) Settings
You may choose different connection type suitable for your environment. Besides, you may also configure parameters according to the selected connection type.
WAN Connection Type:
STATIC (fixed IP)
DHCP (Auto config)
PPPoE (ADSL)
L2TP
PPTP
3G

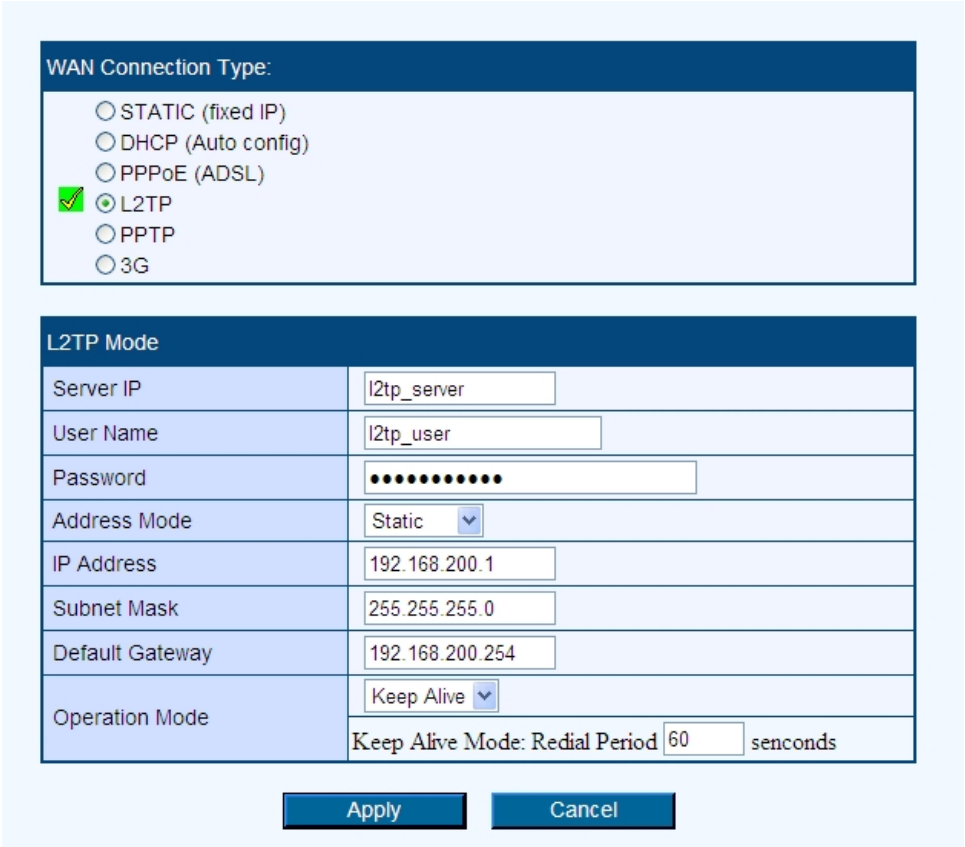


- **Username:** Enter the User Name provided by your ISP. These fields are case-sensitive.
- **Password:** Enter the Password provided by your ISP. Verify
- **Verify Password:** Enter the above Password again.
- **Operation Mode:** It provides three operation modes. The Default is Keep Alive mode.
- **Keep Alive:** Keep on-line mode. Dial-up connection automatically after starting-up, redial immediately after disconnection.
- **On Demand:** Execute dial-up on demand. If the router detects the internet access, it starts PPPoE dial-up. On the side, the Router does not detect the internet access within the preset idle time, it is automatically disconnected.
- **Manual:** Only connect /disconnect manually.

L2TP

The Wireless-N Router supports L2TP (Layer 2 Tunneling Protocol) or PPTP (Point to Point Tunneling Protocol) through WAN interface to connect ISP.

After the L2TP VPN server has established the pre-shared system key, then we in the 3G-51R 3G Router settings pre-shared key, as shown below:



Server IP.

Enter Server IP address provided by ISP, it is necessary

User Name.

Enter User Name provided by ISP, it is necessary

Password.

Enter Password provided by ISP, it is necessary

IP Address Mode.

There are two type of getting IP address:

Static IP and Dynamic IP.

- If the user can automatically get IP address from ISP, you select dynamic IP, and you don't need to fill any thing in the following three columns.
- If you the user have fixed IP address provided by ISP, you select static IP, and you must type IP address, Subnet Mask and the Default Gateway in the following columns.

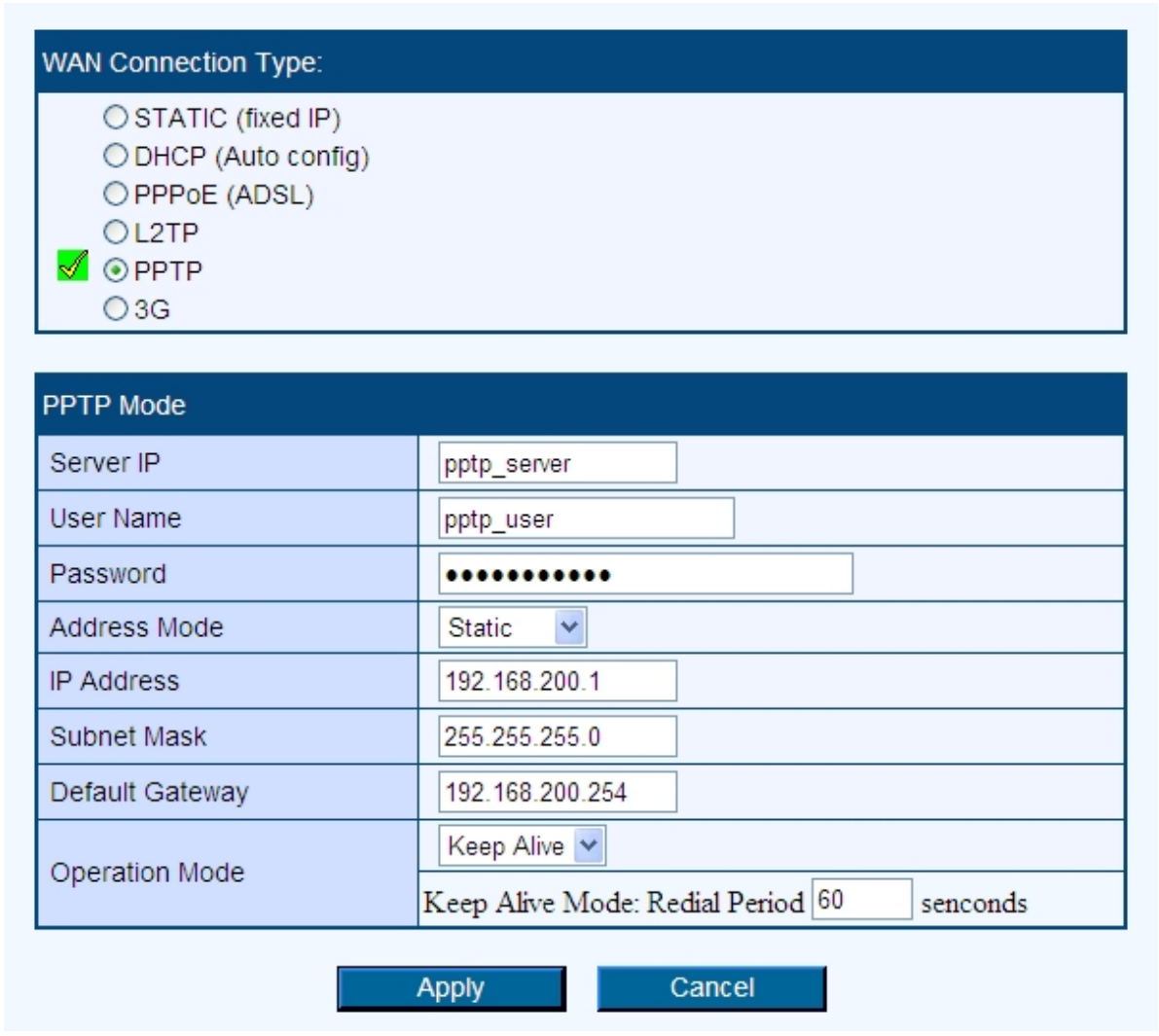
Types of operation.

Keep Alive Mode:
The 3G-51R 3G Router will periodically check your Internet connection and automatically re-establish you connection when disconnected. (Default: 60 seconds)

Manual Mode: The unit will remain connected to the Internet without disconnecting.

PPTP

Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol (PPTP) is a method for implementing virtual private networks (VPNs). The settings of PPTP is the similar to the settings of L2TP.


WAN Connection Type:
STATIC (fixed IP)
DHCP (Auto config)
PPPoE (ADSL)
L2TP
PPTP
3G
PPTP Mode
Server IP
pptp_server
User Name
pptp_user
Password
Address Mode
Static
IP Address
192.168.200.1
Subnet Mask
255.255.255.0
Default Gateway
192.168.200.254
Operation Mode
Keep Alive
Keep Alive Mode: Redial Period 60 senconds
Apply
Cancel